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Medics rush a wounded soldier to treatment yesterday upon arrival at Givon Base near Kiryat Shmona. (Avihu Shapira/Israel Sun)

Three soldiers killed in ambush in security zone



Warrant Officer Hisham Rakhal Hayeb (IDF Spokesman)



Sgt. Hillel Rosner (IDF Spokesman)



Warrant Officer Ahni Hayeb (IDF Spokesman)

ALON PINKAS

THREE IDF soldiers were killed and three wounded yesterday morning when their patrol was ambushed near Tibnit, in the eastern sector of the security zone in Lebanon.

Killed were Sgt. Hillel Rosner, 19, of Tel Aviv, Warrant Officer Hisham Rakhal Hayeb, 31, a father of six, and Warrant Officer Ahni Mohammed Hayeb, 29, a father of two, both Beduin trackers from the village of Zarzir in the Jezreel Valley.

Rosner was buried last night in the military cemetery in Kiryat Shaul. The latter two will be buried at 1 p.m. today in the military section of the Zarzir Cemetery.

Hizbullah issued a statement in Beirut, taking responsibility for the attack, which military sources depict as a further escalation in south Lebanon.

"Hizbullah is operating under the notion of an impending Israeli-Syrian deal, and this attack is part of a broader effort to assert its control over the south," a senior officer said.

After hearing of the attack, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told visiting Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring that the "events in south Lebanon are not confidence-building steps from Syria."

Tosmet leader Rafael Eitan said that Israel must free itself from political restraints and hit Hizbullah with its full force.

"If [Syrian President Hafez] Assad wants peace, he must understand unequivocally that terrorism in Lebanon must cease," Religious Affairs Minister Shimon Shetreet said.

The soldiers, from a Givati Brigade unit, were on a routine road-clearing mission, when they were attacked from two directions - with machine guns and RPGs from a house on the outskirts of Nabatiya, and with mortar fire from terraces in Tibnit.

The initial debriefing indicated that the soldiers

immediately deployed in attack positions, returned fire, then assaulted the ambushing force. Army sources confirmed that the soldiers killed at least three of the attackers and wounded several others.

As the Hizbullah force began dispersing, heavy mortar fire landed on the area where a group of soldiers were organizing themselves for pursuit. Rosner was killed instantly. As Ahni Hayeb and Hisham Hayeb rushed to assist him, another mortar shell hit, fatally wounding them and wounding three other soldiers, one moderately and two lightly.

"We were opening the road between the outposts when an RPG rocket was fired at the tank covering us. Immediately after that heavy machine-gun fire opened from two directions," said Cpl. Yaniv Reuven, one of the lightly wounded.

All six casualties were evacuated by helicopter to a Medical Corps facility on the Lebanese border. Three of them were then flown to Haifa's Rambam Hospital, but the two trackers died of their wounds en route. The lightly wounded were taken to Rebecca Sieff Hospital in Safed.

Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak and OC Northern Command Maj.-Gen. Amiram Levine arrived and began debriefing the officers and soldiers.

"Hizbullah has staged 250 attacks against IDF or South Lebanon Army units and outposts in the last year... Their success rate is very low, especially recently. But this is war, and in war you unfortunately sustain casualties," Levine told reporters.

He warned Hizbullah would pay dearly for operating within Shi'ite villages. Hizbullah, Levine said, is holding the villagers hostage by using their villages as shelter.

"Our policy is designed to deprive Hizbullah of the initiative. In the past six months the IDF and the SLA have killed 50 Hizbullah members," he said. Liat Collins and him contributed to this report.

Levy: I will found party, run for PM

SARAH HONIG

PM David Levy declared yesterday that he is setting up "a new political framework, a new movement that will organize into a party."

Levy also announced that he will run for prime minister.

He proclaimed that his main concern will be to right socio-economic wrongs, and he severely took the government to task for "the so-called peace policy which brings us no peace."

Levy appeared before some 4,000 supporters, bused in from around the country to a Givatayim hall, which only has a capacity of only 1,500. The overflow crowd was sent to roof to watch on a giant screen.

Levy was often interrupted by supporters who sang out "David, king of Israel." He was kissed, hugged, and offered flowers. The crowd was often so loud to control that Levy shouted: "What do I have to do to talk around here?"

Despite his seeming annoyance at the outpouring of affection, Levy was buoyed. Precisely one minute before the start of the evening news programs on TV, he mounted the podium and quickly wrapped himself in the mantle of the late prime

minister Menachem Begin. "I feel the same as in 1977," the year the Likud first won power, he said. "The Likud was our home, and we were not tenants but central pivots, the pride of all of Israel's citizens, the object of all other parties' envy. We brought the tidings of a great vision, of a national and social idea that swept the entire nation under the inspiration of the great leader Menachem Begin."

"We miss the old days that are gone, and we look with a heavy heart and no desire for vengeance at what goes on in the Likud today. We are setting up our home anew tonight," he declared, to the sound of thunderous applause.

Levy was careful not to state that his as-yet-nameless party was being established now, since that would subject him to political financing laws, inhibiting his ability to raise funds.

He promised that "by the end of the year we will hold the founding convention of the new party at Binyanei Ha'uma in Jerusalem and will introduce our list of candidates... We begin

our operations tomorrow. You," he called to the audience, "are my resources and my organization. We are now preparing the forms, and in a few days I will ask you to take them from door to door to collect signatures for your nominee for prime minister."

Levy noted that "50,000 signatures are needed, and I know we will collect three times that."

Levy took care to present himself as a potential national leader, by devoting a sizable portion of his half-hour speech to the terror attack in Lebanon and to the peace negotiations.

"How long will soldiers fall and northern settlements be held hostage? Not only is [Syrian President Hafez] Assad not living up to his undertakings, but he encourages the spilling of Israeli blood... The government which argues that Israel must evince restraint because the terrorists want to provoke a severe reaction to scuttle the peace process, is irresponsible... A responsible government must protect its soldiers and citizens... The government must

announce that either the terror ceases or the talks stop."

Nevertheless, Levy strove to place himself in the political center by vowing "not to be dragged to extremes which imperil national unity."

His new movement, Levy declared, will "show real concern for social problems. We will seek full equality to allow people to live with respect."

He did not mention or refer to Likud Chairman Binyamin Netanyahu.

Levy was the only speaker and stood on the podium with his brother Maxim. The audience did not include a single Likud MK or party higher-up. Present were a number of development town mayors, and former MKs Michael Kleiner, Aharon Abuhatzzeira, and Charlie Biton. The audience was overwhelmingly male.

Likud Secretariat chairman Yehoshua Matza said last night that he "pities Levy's baseless bravado and am sorry that he is splitting the national camp."

He said the Likud had not decided whether to seek Levy's ouster from its Knesset faction, but warned that "Levy can't expect to be both in and out."

3.6% more job-seekers

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

THE number of job-seekers continued to climb last month, reaching 109,400, or a 3.6 percent rise over April, the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry announced yesterday.

Labor and Social Affairs Minister Ora Namir expressed concern over the figures, but attributed the increase to an influx of foreign laborers.

She called on the government to take immediate measures to curb the rate. "There is no doubt that the increase in unemployment derives from the bringing in tens of thousands of foreign laborers, as a result of security needs. However, we must act urgently to stop this practice from harming Israeli workers and job-seekers."

Since the beginning of the year, there has been a 12.5% increase in the number of people who have registered at Employment Service offices throughout the country.

Some 16,900 academics looked for jobs in May, as did a similar number in April. However, there was a 3% increase in the number of non-academics seeking work, and the number of people on National Insurance Institute subsidies who sought work jumped 8.8%.

There was no change in the proportion of women job-seekers (54.3%), or those under 35 (54.8%).

Electric Corp. not negligent, says panel probing blackout

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THE Israel Electric Corporation was not negligent in its response to the power failure that paralyzed most of the country 10 days ago, but the cause of the blackout cannot be considered accidental, the Lahat committee concluded in its report on the incident.

The committee, set up by Energy Minister Gonen Segev and headed by former Tel Aviv mayor Shlomo Lahat, presented its findings at the end of last week.

After questioning 30 IEC workers, the committee revealed technical and operational faults. Segev has given the committee another two weeks to reexamine several issues and name the people directly responsible for the failure.

According to the committee's findings, two hours elapsed before the IEC inspector on duty was informed of the fire that broke out in a eucalyptus grove near Kibbutz Givat Haim and burned a high-voltage cable.

During this time, the committee claims the inspector may have been able to reduce the damage incurred to the company and its customers.

"The committee recommends that the company thoroughly examine existing regulations regarding reporting and transferring information in the company, as well as communication with outsiders like firefighting services and the police. There should also be routine company exercises and adequate training to insure the regulations are actually implemented," said Lahat.

The committee also found that the eucalyptus grove was not trimmed in accordance with IEC regulations.

During the sequence of events, the Ramat Hovav power station and in the Rutenberg plant shut down due to faults in the automatic transmission device. According to Lahat, the fact that

IEC's operating division was unaware of the problems in the device is a sign of negligence. The other committee members said it is necessary to examine the issue more closely before reaching conclusions.

IEC general manager Rafi Peled said the company is examining whether the power failure at the Rutenberg plant was due to a built-in manufacturing fault or the company's inadequate installation and use of the device.

The committee said it is necessary to establish new power stations with the capability of supplying 50 kw-250 kw throughout the country.

The panel also suggested that local authorities, especially in the large cities, install independent power supplies at major intersections to prevent traffic jams. The committee said there are 60 intersections with generators in Tel Aviv, but only 23 operated during the power failure.

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Tuesday, June 20, at 6:00 p.m.
Springer Auditorium

Rosamind Bernier: "The Treasures of Lichtenstein"

This lecture by world-renowned art historian and editor Rosamind Bernier will take place in the context of the 30th Anniversary celebrations of the Israel Museum.

Lecture courtesy of Helen and Jack Nash

Fee: NIS 20, Members NIS 10

A question of political timing

COMMENT

ALON PINKAS

ISRAEL'S military options in south Lebanon, to borrow US Cold War terminology, have traditionally hovered between "massive retaliation" and "flexible response."

The first has been tried rather unsuccessfully in the past (1978, 1982) and yielded far more complicated problems than those it sought to resolve. In both cases, especially after the 1982 invasion, short-sighted and imprudent alliances dragged Israel into the ethnic and factional quagmire that Lebanon was - and still is.

The second alternative has been the IDF's basic policy since the establishment of the security zone in 1985, and its record is mixed. It has been relatively successful in preventing infiltration across the border, but it also created a status quo vis-a-vis Hizbullah which, as a terrorist organization, inevitably benefits from a war of attrition that does not reflect Israel's potential military advantages.

Under the guidance of OC Northern Command Maj.-Gen. Amiram Levine, the policy of flexible response - the power to determine where and when to strike and the level of force to be used - has been developed and modified.

The IDF employs special forces to conduct small-scale incursions north of the security zone and constantly harasses and attacks Hizbullah on its own turf. That is proving to be successful, as is evident by Hizbullah's increasing number of casualties and many operational failures in the last several months.

But this policy does not seriously affect the status quo. Nor will threats of a massive retaliation.

Yesterday's ambush was not about the status quo, but about political timing. Hizbullah is operating under Syrian political license and receives material support from Iran via Syria, but it is also a Lebanese organization with explicit political interests. Hizbullah believes that an Israeli-Syrian deal is imminent.

For Hizbullah, the current struggle is for an improved political and negotiating position when control of south Lebanon comes up on the Israeli-Syrian agenda. And its interests may be different than Syria's.

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Jerusalem

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International President, B'nai B'rith
Introduction: Prof. Jacob Frenkel
Governor, Bank of Israel
Response: Prof. Haim Barkai,
Department of Economics, Hebrew University

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"Israel in a Global Economy as a Foundation of a Transfigured World"

the israel museum, jerusalem
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the israel museum, jerusalem
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Palestinian prisoners launch PA-sanctioned hunger strike

PALESTINIAN prisoners declared an open-ended hunger strike yesterday, supported by the Palestinian Authority, in a renewed effort to win the release of all security detainees.

Some 5,500 Palestinians are in jail, about 3,500 from before the Oslo Accord and 2,000 imprisoned since then, Palestinian activists estimate.

About 5,000 others were released after the Cairo Agreement was signed a year ago but further negotiations were disrupted by the wave of suicide attacks during the year. However, the Palestinians want prisoners included in the interim stage agreement targeted for July 1.

At an assembly in Gaza's Shawa Center, PA Chairman Yasser Arafat said the government was supposed to have released 2,500 more prisoners by last October. "I demand that the Israeli government free the prisoners," he said.

He called for their "gradual" release according to a timetable, starting with women, the sick, those who were abducted at sea or in Lebanon, and youths who were under 18. The same demand was voiced in another

JON IMMANUEL

meeting by prisoners' supporters in Jerusalem.

Issa Karateh, director of the Prisoners' Club, estimated that the 5,500-6,000 prisoners consisted of 38 percent from Arafat's Fatah who support the peace process, while 50% belong to Hamas and Islamic Jihad, and 12% to leftist opposition factions.

Marwan Tiroh, 24, who is serving 17 years in Beersheba prison for placing a bomb for Fatah in 1989 which exploded without causing injuries, "is ready to sign a document

agreeing to accept the peace process but has not been offered the chance," his brother said.

Mohammed Abu Saleh from Shufat refugee camp was sentenced to a six-year sentence for throwing a grenade at a military jeep in 1986. He was released after the Oslo Accord, having served almost seven years. "Today, I thank God that I missed the jeep because the peace process has changed my views. But let me believe in the peace process. Release the other prisoners," he said.

Israel has said that apart from those who have killed Israelis the release of all prisoners is negotiable. Palestinian assessments of prisoners with "blood on their hands," or those serving life sentences, which is usually given for murder, varies between 300 to 400 according to the Gaza Center for Rights and Law and the Prisoners' Club.

The Prisoners' Club, however, called for the release of all prisoners without making distinctions.

Some 700 prisoners mostly in Juneid prison, the largest prison, started a hunger strike yesterday, but prisoners' spokesmen said it would spread to the other jails during the week. Arafat was reported to have said Palestinians should not eat for a day in solidarity.

In the past, prisoners have gone on partial hunger strikes for up to three weeks for limited demands such as better conditions, accompanied by brief demonstrations in the streets. This time the aim is freedom. "This time I think the street is going to support the prisoners' movement very seriously," said activist Suha Barghouti.

Inmate locations

THE Al-Quds newspaper made the following estimate of prisoners and their locations as of April:

In Prisons Service jails - Ashkelon 630, Beersheba 154, Damoun 83, Jenin 290, Juneid 670, Kfar Yona 72, Hebron 350, Nabulus 310, Nafha 280, Ramallah 96, Ramle Prison Hospital 20, Shatta 120, and in Tel Mond, 34 women and 52 men.

In military jails - Ketziot 700 (of whom 300 are administrative detainees), Megiddo 550, Dhahiriya 400, Faras 650, and Tulkarm 60. Russian Compound holding cells 52. Total: 5,573.

Shots fired at Gaza settlers

TERRORISTS fired shots on Israelis at Morag and Kfar Darom in two separate incidents in the Gaza Strip yesterday. No injuries were reported.

The first incident took place at about 8 a.m., when Yaron Cohen and his wife approached the Morag interchange.

"As we were driving, a car came toward us and a man pulled out a Kalashnikov and started firing," Cohen said. "I saw the car and sped up. When he saw that

HERB KEINON

he did not hit me, he pulled a U-turn and came after us."

Cohen said there were three terrorists in the car, and that they gave up their chase and fled in the direction of Khan Yunis when they saw an approaching Border Police jeep.

Cohen termed the Morag interchange "very problematic. There have been numerous incidents of shots fired on Israeli cars there."

The IDF spokesman said Cohen acted against IDF directives by not waiting for an IDF escort before leaving his settlement.

About an hour after the incident at Morag, shots were fired from the Deir el-Balah refugee camp into Kfar Darom. Dafia Yitzhaki, spokeswoman for the Gaza Coast Regional Council, said a Kfar Darom resident saw a terrorist fire the shots from near the fence in the southern part of the settlement and flee.

Orr hears complaints from Jews, Arabs in Hebron

LIAT COLLINS and HERB KEINON

KNESSET Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee chairman Ori Orr (Labor) met yesterday with Arab and Jewish residents of Hebron, who each complained about the other.

The settlers said the security situation has deteriorated recently, while Hebron Mayor Mustafa Natshe demanded that conditions be restored to those that prevailed before the Machpela Cave massacre last year. Natshe also expressed fear that the presence of the Jewish residents would prevent an IDF withdrawal from the town.

Orr promised to look into the complaints and examine ways of solving some of the problems, for example by reopening the market, possibly in a different part of the town.

Orr said that Natshe also wanted more roads reopened.

"In the long term I hope we can realize that aim. Unfortunately, stabbing incidents like the one [Saturday] slightly unsettle the process of reaching a compromise and quiet solutions," Orr said.

On Saturday, Avraham Ariel, a 21-year-old yeshiva student, suffered moderate injuries when he was stabbed while on his way to pray at the Machpela Cave. In response, Jewish residents smashed Arab shop windows and turned over produce stands.

Kiryat Arba Local Council head Zvi Katzover said that during the meeting with the settlers, Orr "repeated the country's commitment to our security, and said that in any agreement, our security will be a top priority. This is important because we fear that when the IDF redeployments from the cities, our security situation will deteriorate."

In a related development, the Council of Jewish Communities in Judea, Samaria and Gaza renewed work that was begun earlier in the year on a security road around the settlement of Hashmonaim, in the Mod'in region.

Work there was stopped in the morning, when Palestinians from the neighboring village of al-Midya came to the scene and blocked the bulldozers, claiming the road was being built on their land. The civil administration stopped the work for a few hours, but gave the green light for it to be resumed in the afternoon. Work on the road continued under heavy IDF guard.

The Council of Jewish Communities will tomorrow present Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair with documentation that it claims proves that the 13 homes that settlers moved into near Barkan last week are indeed Jewish homes.

At yesterday's cabinet meeting, Ben-Yair said he will look into the legality of the homes at the site and determine whether they were built after receiving all the proper permits.

'MIAs being held in Lebanon'

THE families of the five soldiers missing in action since the Lebanon War believe they are being held by Lebanese villagers acting under Syrian patronage, the father of one of the MIAs said yesterday.

"We received new information about a month ago which pinpointed the area where they are being held," Yona Baumel said yesterday, the 13th anniversary of the Battle of Sultan Ya'akoub where the soldiers went missing in action.

The IDF, in keeping with its policy on MIAs, refused to

BATSHEVA TSUR

comment on the report.

Baumel, the father of missing soldier Zacharia Baumel, also said that, for the first time, a Jordanian eyewitness to the capture of the IDF soldiers had agreed to come to Israel and tell the media what he saw.

He identified the eyewitness as Haroun Mahmud, a reporter for Jordanian TV, who covered the story of the boys' capture in 1982. Mahmud will be the guest of the International Coalition for Missing Israeli Soldiers, Baumel said.

He said he would arrive before the end of the month.

In 1986, Baumel met with Mahmud who told him he had identified his son when he was taken prisoner. Mahmud said the boys were captured by a pro-Arafat group that later defected with the captives to Syria, Baumel said.

"The journalist said that there were two or three other boys alive," Baumel said, adding that the Mukhabarat, the Jordanian secret police, had prevented Mahmud from giving him further information at the time.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Woman, 84, allegedly raped in hospital

Avraham Shwartzbort, 47, of Haifa, a stretcher-bearer at Bnai Zion Hospital who is suspected of raping an 84-year-old patient in an elevator, was remanded for three days by Haifa Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The woman, a patient at another hospital, was taken to Bnai Zion for treatment, and when she returned, she told staffers a man "wearing doctor's clothes" had raped her. Shwartzbort's description matched that provided by the victim. *Itim*

Another bank robbery in TA

Yet another bank robbery was carried out in the Tel Aviv area yesterday, this time in Ramat Hasharon.

A man walked into a Bank Leumi branch in the town, and gave a teller a note that said: "This is a robbery. I have a pistol. Don't try anything."

The teller handed the robber NIS 10,000 in cash. He fled on foot.

Yesterday's robbery was the 17th in the area since the beginning of the year. *Raine Marcus*

Baby hurt in fall from window

A one-year-old baby was seriously injured when he fell out of the first-floor window of his Eilat home.

The baby was flown from Josephal Hospital in Eilat to Soroka Hospital in Beersheba. *Itim*

Man stabbed in Old City

A haredi man was stabbed near Damascus Gate in Jerusalem's Old City, the fourth stabbing in the area's Moslem Quarter in the past two weeks.

The man, who was lightly wounded, made his way to the home of Ariel Sharon in the quarter, where he was given first aid.

Police believe the same person committed all four attacks. *Itim*

Bethlehem police station attacked

Four fire bombs were thrown yesterday at the Bethlehem police station, causing no damage or injuries.

Three of the bombs ignited on the road, while the fourth did not explode. Security forces arrested three suspects. *Itim*

In deep sorrow we announce the death of

OFRA YOGEV QUINN

The funeral will take place today, June 19, 1995, at 6 p.m., at Kibbutz Nakhshton. Shiva at 8 Rehov Hama'apilim, Kfar Shmaryahu.

Martin, Esther, and Suzy Quinn
Miriam Yogev
and families

Irish FM unswayed by protests to planned Orient House visit

LIAT COLLINS

IRISH Foreign Minister Dick Spring looks set to carry out his visit to Orient House today, despite requests by several Israeli groups and leaders to cancel.

President Ezer Weizman last week called off a scheduled meeting with Spring to protest the inclusion of Orient House on his agenda.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin met with Spring yesterday and told him that in the Declaration of Principles, it was agreed to leave discussions on Jerusalem to the end of the negotiations.

"My stand on a united Jerusalem is clear. I don't object to visits with the Palestinian Authority in areas under their control, but not at Orient House," Rabin said.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres tried to play down the visit, saying it is a courtesy call and, as such, is not banned under the Oslo accords. The accords specifically rule out official meetings and negotiations at Orient House, but not other types of visits.

"We must differentiate between the formal and informal aspects," Peres said after meeting with Spring.

"On Friday, the High Court of Justice rejected a petition calling for a cancellation of the minister's visit to Orient House. The court decided that it had no right to intervene."

"Formally, no negotiations be-

tween the Palestinian Authority and visitors can take place at Orient House," Peres continued. "And if such an event takes place, we can take legal steps. There is no room for legal steps concerning courtesy calls at Orient House. Several other ministers have held these there."

"We advise all ministers not to hold these [courtesy calls], but we have no legal basis to prevent them."

Peres rejected calls by cabinet members, including Police Minister Moshe Shafai, to boycott Spring.

Spring himself reportedly also defined the visit as "a courtesy call," and said Ireland tries to treat Israel and the Palestinians equally.



MK David Levy last night announces the formation of a new movement, soon to be a political party, which he intends to lead next year in the race to become prime minister. (Ailon Ron/Israel Sm)

Regrettably...

Regrettably, the World Zionist Organization is about to make a monumental blunder. The impression is that they want to "write off" the Zionist Movement in the Diaspora.

We say this because the WZO is proposing policies that in our view will send a message that the Zionist Movement in the Diaspora is expendable.

This mistaken attitude reflects the emerging change in how Israelis and American Jews see each other. Israelis are increasingly looking inward. And American Jews are shifting their primary focus away from Israel and toward what they believe are "internal issues" - assimilation, Jewish continuity and Jewish education.

Jews are questioning whether and how to identify as Jews. What is at stake is the spiritual survival of the Jewish people. As Zionists we know this crisis must be addressed within the context of nationhood and a strong Israel component.

This challenge requires a strong Zionist Movement in the Diaspora, not a weaker one. Ironically, some of our WZO colleagues, enmeshed in their own political needs and interests, believe their future lies with the Jewish Federations, even though these institutions are increasingly unable and unwilling to meet Israel's needs. In fact, many in the United States suggest that it is time for the Zionist Movement to launch a separate fund raising campaign on behalf of Israel and Zionist education because others are lessening their commitment to the Jewish State.

Zionism is needed more than ever. Diaspora Zionists understand that Israel is central to our Jewish being. It is the source of our national identity - the land where our traditions took root and from which the rhythm and flavor of Jewish life draws its essence. Israel's WZO leaders must understand the path to our mutual goals is through committed Diaspora Jews.

American Zionists are best suited to bring the meaning of Zionism to all Americans. Our role is vital if the growing gap between Israelis and Americans is to be bridged.

The foregoing text summarizes an article by AZM President Seymour D. Reich, published in the June issue of the American Zionist Movement's newsletter, *The Zionist Advocate*. It appears here thanks to the generosity of the following individuals: Moshe Dworkin, Joseph Landow, Ivan Novick, Raymond M. Patt, Jimmy Rapp, Karen J. Rubinstein, W. James Schiller, Milton Shapiro, Rabbi Joseph P. Sternstein, Phyllis Suter, Rabbi Daniel Syme, Jacques Torczyner.

For further information contact the American Zionist Movement, 110 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022 (212) 318-6100.

Handwritten signature: David Levy

Yehonatan

Cabinet nears approval of casino for Eilat

'Only Knesset can raise Holocaust survivors' payments'

EVELYN GORDON

ONLY the Knesset has the right to raise the compensation to victims of the Nazis to the level of compensation paid by Germany, the state told the High Court of Justice yesterday.

It was responding to a petition by Abraham Herschson (Likud), which demanded that Finance Minister Abraham Shohat equalize the payments.

The 1952 reparations agreement between Israel and Germany stated that, in return for a lump sum payment from Germany, the government would take responsibility for all claims for compensation by Holocaust victims then living here. Those who arrived after 1952, however, had to sue Germany directly for compensation - and, according to the petition, usually received a payment three or four times what Israel gave.

The law gives the finance minister, with the consent of the Knesset Finance Committee, the right to raise these payments. However, argued government attorney Arye Romanov, this right is strictly limited, and cannot deviate from the law's intent.

LEGALIZED casino gambling here came one step closer yesterday with the cabinet's decision to establish an interministerial committee to study the establishment of a casino in Eilat.

Tourism Minister Uzi Baram, who introduced the motion, said this was the only way to deal with the competition that would develop in the area between Taba, Eilat, and Akaba. There is already a casino in Taba and there will also be one in Akaba, Baram said.

This would bode ill for Eilat, for which an additional 12,000 hotel rooms have been planned, he said, noting a situation could develop in which visitors to the southern city would leave most of their money in neighboring countries.

Baram said he believed police favor setting up a legal casino, to

counteract the illegal ones presently operating. However, Police Minister Moshe Shahal warned that casinos attract criminals, both because of the proximity of large amounts of money and because of the type of people involved in this activity.

Shahal noted that it would not be possible to limit casinos to Eilat, and they would soon spread to development towns, Beduin settlements and elsewhere.

Shahal warned that there is a danger of the incursion of criminal elements from the former Soviet Union, who would be involved in shady moneylending and loan enforcing that would be the natural concomitants of gambling.

Education Minister Amnon Rubinstein, who supports the ca-

sino, said the question is not whether there should be gambling in Israel, but whether the gambling would be legal and supervised or an underground potential magnet for criminals.

The decision to set up the committee was supported by nine ministers, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, with seven opposed. Justice Minister David Liba'i abstained.

At the same time, the government decided to oppose a private member's bill by MK Avi Yehzekel to legalize casinos, because of what various ministers described as the shortcomings in the bill.

The committee is to be headed by Finance Minister Abraham Shohat and it includes Baram, Rubinstein, Shahal, Liba'i, and Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish. It is to present its findings within a few weeks.



Judge Asher Felix Landau (c), former president of the Jerusalem District Court, receives an honorary doctorate in law from Hebrew University president Prof. Hanoch Gutfreund yesterday. Landau, known to Jerusalem Post readers for his weekly 'Law Report,' was cited for his 'contribution to law and public life in Israel and to the Hebrew University.' Nine others also received honorary doctorates at the Mt. Scopus ceremony. (Text: Evelyn Gordon; photo: Ariel Jerozolimski)

National religious leader Rabbi Shaul Yisraeli buried

HERB KEINON

THOUSANDS of people followed the coffin of Rabbi Shaul Yisraeli, one of the national religious leaders of the national religious camp, from Jerusalem's Mercaz Harav Yeshiva to the Sanhedria Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The funeral procession clogged traffic near the city entrance for about two hours.

Yisraeli, 86, died Saturday after a prolonged illness.

Former chief rabbi Mordechai Efrati eulogized Yisraeli, characterizing him "a genius, learned in the whole Torah and the commentaries."

Yisraeli was born in Slutsk, Russia, and was considered a child prodigy in the yeshiva in Minsk, where he was forced to study clandestinely under Communist rule. In 1933, he escaped to Poland with two friends. He was caught and was sent to jail.

With the intervention of then chief rabbi of Palestine Abraham Hachohen Kook, he was released and granted an immigration certificate to Palestine by the Mandatory authorities. He arrived in Jerusalem in 1933, and studied at Mercaz Harav for five years.

In 1938 he was appointed the chief rabbi of the Hapoel Hamizrachi settlement at Kfar Haro'e, where he served for 28 years and was among the founders of the Bnei Akiva yeshiva there.

In 1965, Yisraeli was appointed a member of the Supreme Rabbinical Court, on which he served until 1990. During this period he also taught at Mercaz Harav, the flagship yeshiva of the national religious camp.

In 1987, Yisraeli became the head of Eretz Hemda, a presti-

gious Jerusalem kollel that trains hesder yeshiva students as rabbis, rabbinical court judges, and teachers.

Yisraeli wrote a number of books and for 13 years edited a journal dealing with halacha as it pertains to modern problems. His best-known work is a book of homilies called Eretz Hemda. He received the Israel Prize for Jewish studies in 1992.

Yisraeli, along with former chief rabbi Avraham Shapira, and Rabbi Moshe Zvi Neria have for the last three years formed a triumvirate of leadership in the national religious camp, and have come out forcefully against the Oslo accords. Among their rulings is that IDF soldiers should disobey orders rather than evacuate settlements.

Yisraeli is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Kikos's killer opposes delaying appeal

EVELYN GORDON

THE appeal of Suleiman Abeid, who was convicted of raping and murdering Hanit Kikos, should not be postponed, Abeid's attorney, Avigdor Feldman, told the Supreme Court yesterday.

The appeal was originally scheduled for July 6. However, after a skeleton which seems likely to be Kikos's was found in a Beersheba drainage ditch last week, the court suggested that the appeal be postponed until the results of a DNA test are in.

The DNA test, which is being performed in the US, is meant to definitively determine whether or not the remains are Kikos's. However, the results are not expected back for another month or two, Feldman's office said.

Feldman said in response that there is no justification for postponing the appeal, since dental records make it almost certain that the remains are those of Kikos, and if so, this would prove Abeid's innocence. He has been in jail for two years, and should therefore be released as soon as possible, Feldman said.

Abeid was convicted on the basis of his own confession, according to which he had buried Kikos's body in the Duda'im landfill where he worked. The drainage ditch where the skeleton was found last week is nowhere near Duda'im, nor is it on the way there from Abeid's house. Therefore, Feldman argued, this discovery destroys the reliability of the

entire confession.

On Friday, Feldman asked the court, in light of the new findings, to release his client on bail until the appeal is heard. The court has not yet ruled on this request.

It adds: Police are now trying to determine if a pair of women's underpants found by Kikos's father half a kilometer from where the skeleton was found, belonged to Kikos.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Olim allowed 'second chance' at citizenship
Immigrants who decline Israeli citizenship due to incorrect information will be able to change their minds within a year of their declaration, according to a bill approved by the ministerial committee on legislation.

The Interior Ministry, which drafted the bill, said many immigrants refuse citizenship under the mistaken belief that accepting it would make them lose their citizenship in their country of birth.

Evelyn Gordon

Museum funding policy challenged
The Tower of David Museum in Jerusalem yesterday petitioned the High Court of Justice against the government's funding policy for museums. According to the petition, funding decisions are based more on an institution's age than on its activity. Based on its number of visitors, the museum charged, it should get NIS 1 million from the state instead of the NIS 50,000 it receives.

Evelyn Gordon

Police to question Kessar today

TRANSPORT Minister Yisrael Kessar will be summoned to give evidence this morning with regard to the alleged Histadrut funding of the 1992 Labor Party primaries, police sources said yesterday.

Kessar is the only MK involved who has not yet been questioned in the case. Unlike other MKs, he will be questioned at Israel Police headquarters in Jerusalem, rather than the national fraud squad's Jaffa headquarters. Raine Marcus

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Diet and coronary heart disease in Israel

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Prof. Elliot N. Berry, Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School
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Russia calls cease-fire as Chechens release hostages

CHECHEN rebels holding some 2,000 hostages began releasing captives yesterday after the Russian government agreed to halt combat operations in Chechnya and allow the gunmen safe passage.

Some 200 hostages, mostly women and children, left the hospital where they were being held after the agreement was reached. The hostages, looking dazed and exhausted, emerged in two groups and were taken in ambulances to nearby clinics.

The release came after Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin reached an agreement with rebel leader Shamil Basayev to halt combat operations in Chechnya in exchange for freedom for the hostages. He also agreed to allow the rebels safe passage to nearby Chechnya.

A report of later demands by Basayev, however, left the agreement in limbo last night.

The Russian news agency RIA said Basayev was insisting on the rebels being accompanied back to Chechnya by four Russian lawmakers, including human rights commissioner Sergei Kovalyov, as well as local authorities and journalists.

The government's initial sweeping concessions came after its forces failed to free the hostages following attacks on the

SERGEI SHARGORODSKY
BUDYONNOVSK, Russia

hospital Saturday that left dozens of dead and injured.

From his office in Moscow, Chernomyrdin called Basayev at the hospital and read a statement that guaranteed a halt to military activities in the breakaway republic. The agreement apparently allowed the rebels to retain some male hostages until they reach safety in Chechnya.

Film of Chernomyrdin talking on the phone was broadcast on national television.

The agreement also called for talks on a peaceful resolution to the war. A government delegation was to hold talks in the Chechen capital of Grozny, but the rebels lost the city in January and it was unclear who the talks would be held with.

The agreement far from guarantees the end of the war in Chechnya. Since the war began December 11, there have been several attempts at cease-fires, but all quickly collapsed.

Large crowds of relatives and friends stood on the street corners near the hospital yesterday, looking for loved ones as the first batch of captives left the building. Some people cried and others shouted out names of relatives and friends.

Talks were continuing on pulling back troops from around the besieged hospital to defuse the four-day standoff.

The news report from RIA last night, read on national television, said Basayev was demanding that one hostage accompany each of his 127 remaining fighters rebels back to Chechnya.

The negotiations between Chernomyrdin and Basayev came a day after the rebels repelled two commando attacks while captives waved white sheets from smoky windows and shouted "Don't shoot!" at the Russian troops.

Outside the hospital in Budyonnovsk, there was sporadic gunfire yesterday morning. The main road to the building was blocked by federal troops, backed by armored personnel carriers and light tanks.

More than 20 bodies, victims of Saturday's failed attempts to seize the building, were taken from the hospital yesterday to a nearby bathhouse for identification as about 200 anxious relatives outside awaited news.

"The tragedy should unite us in the desire to help the victims and defend Russia from the threat of terror and blind revenge," President Boris Yeltsin said in a statement. (AP)



Chechen rebel leader Shamil Basayev relaxes yesterday inside the hospital in Budyonnovsk. (AP)

Sarajevo shell kills 7; last UN troops freed

SARAJEVO (Reuters) - A shell killed seven civilians who were waiting to draw water in a mainly-Muslim suburb of Sarajevo yesterday as government forces widened their offensive to ease the Bosnian Serb siege of the city.

The Serbs freed the last 26 UN hostages they seized in retaliation for NATO air raids, but as the violence escalated world leaders openly despaired of finding a way to end the war.

The shell hurtled through the roof of a school in the Dobrinja suburb and exploded among people waiting for water. The Bosnian Ministry of Health said 12 people were wounded.

Groups of people gathering to collect water at communal taps have become easy targets since the Serbs cut off the Bosnian capital's supply.

Eyewitnesses said bodies and water cans littered the bloodied floor of the school which local people used because they thought it would hide them from the gunners.

Sarajevans had ventured out to replenish stocks during a lull in fighting after 20 people were

killed on Friday as the Serbs fought attacks on their siege lines by government troops.

There was no fighting around the capital yesterday morning but the UN said the government launched an attack on Serb forces at Majevica near Tuzla in the northeast where 700 shells fell within 40 minutes.

Peacekeepers believed the attack was partly to tie down Serb troops and equipment to prevent them being diverted to the battle around Sarajevo.

The Serbs seized almost 400 UN hostages after NATO attacked an ammunition dump near the Bosnian Serb stronghold of Pale in a vain attempt to enforce the UN heavy weapons ban around Sarajevo. Most were freed earlier this month at the insistence of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and his state security chief Jovica Stanisic.

Stanisic was in Pale yesterday when the last 26 UN military observers and 11 Canadian soldiers - were freed in exchange for four Serb soldiers taken prisoner by the UN during fighting in Sarajevo.

Sinn Fein breaks off N. Ireland peace talks

DUBLIN (Reuters) - Sinn Fein formally broke off exploratory peace talks with Britain yesterday, putting the brakes on a 10-month quest for a political settlement in Northern Ireland.

"Exploratory talks are now over - they're finished. The continuation of that process now requires a new realism from the British government," Sinn Fein strategist Martin McGuinness, who is de facto No. 2 in the Irish Republican party, said in a speech.

He roundly rejected Britain's demand that Sinn Fein's IRA guerrilla supporters start handing over their weapons as a condition for being invited to new all-party talks aimed at ending the 25-year Northern Ireland conflict.

Britain and Sinn Fein had held two rounds of exploratory talks since last September, when the Irish Republican Army silenced the guns it used to fight British rule.

McGuinness's speech followed a weekend statement by Sinn

Fein President Gerry Adams, who warned of a return to violence in Northern Ireland unless Britain rewarded the IRA's 10-month-old cease-fire by inviting his party to the talks.

Adams, who is visiting South Africa, said in an interview that "the danger of slipping back into conflict remains" unless Sinn Fein took a full seat at the conference table.

The two statements marked a hardening of Sinn Fein's attitude and suggested that stalemate over decommissioning of IRA arms would continue up to the emotive first anniversary on September 1 of the guerrillas' first long-term cease-fire.

"Almost one year since the IRA cessation [of hostilities] there is incredulity and amazement that the British government would dare to contemplate allowing the first anniversary of the cessation to pass without committing itself wholeheartedly to the initiation of all-party peace talks," McGuinness said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Suspected militants kill Algerian journalist
PARIS (Reuters) - Suspected Moslem fundamentalists slit the throat of an Algerian radio journalist in eastern Algeria, state-run Algerian radio reported yesterday.

It said Takouket Ahmed, alias Hakim, 30, a journalist at the local radio Cirta, was kidnapped from his home in the town of Constantine on Saturday night by four "terrorists" - the name officials use for armed Moslem fundamentalists.

His body was found yesterday morning with his throat slit, the radio reported.

Troops kill 40 Kurdish rebels

ANKARA (AP) - In a stepped-up military crackdown on Kurdish rebels, soldiers killed 40 of them in two separate clashes in the southeastern province of Hakkari yesterday, the regional governor's office said.

The clashes occurred near the town of Semdinli where the Turkish, Iranian and Iraqi borders converge.

Greek quake death toll rises to 22

EGION, Greece (Reuters) - Rescue workers gave up hope yesterday of finding more survivors from the rubble of an apartment block flattened by an earthquake that killed at least 22 people, including 10 French tourists.

The confirmed death toll rose by one within hours when workers uncovered the body of a 61-year-old doctor in the ruins of the building which was destroyed by the quake, measuring 6.1 on the Richter scale, on Thursday.

Holocaust museum opens in Hiroshima

HIROSHIMA (AP) - A pastor in Hiroshima, a city that tries to educate the world about the horrors of nuclear weapons, opened a museum yesterday to educate Japanese about Nazi Germany's slaughter of six million Jews.

The three-story center was built in the compound of the Miyuki Church of the Protestant Holy Ecclesia of Jesus in Hiroshima, 687 kilometers southwest of Tokyo.

It displays some 70 items of clothing, shoes and flatware used at Bergen-Belsen, as well as defaced Bibles, said Masami Tanaka, a spokesman of the center.

'Diana promises no divorce'

LONDON (Reuters) - A British newspaper reported yesterday that Princess Diana and her estranged husband, Prince Charles, had agreed not to divorce for the sake of their children.

The Sunday Express, quoting "royal insiders", said the agreement would also allow Diana to be crowned queen when Charles takes the throne.

"One cannot yet talk in terms of a total reconciliation - there is a very long distance to travel before that can be achieved," one senior adviser was quoted by the newspaper as saying. "But there has certainly been a very definite change of attitude on both sides."

Far Right set to make gains in French local elections

PARIS (Reuters) - French voters turned out in low numbers yesterday to take part in a municipal election run-off overshadowed by concern that the far-right National Front (FN) could for the first time win control of several towns.

Jean-Marie Le Pen's FN, which calls for repatriation of France's three million immigrants, was well placed to win a lasting power base after last week's first-round vote.

Over the two rounds, more than half a million council seats were at stake in 36,000 towns and villages.

Mainstream politicians and media mobilized to try to prevent

a breakthrough by the Front, but voter apathy seemed widespread and a high abstention rate is seen as favoring extremists.

The Interior Ministry said the turnout at 5 p.m. was 54.9 percent - 0.4 percent down on last week and much lower than in the last two municipal polls.

The weekly Journal du Dimanche said last week's poor 67.7 percent turnout and the FN's strong showing had been "slaps in the face for democratic political parties".

"One day it will be too late: France will wake up caught in an extreme right-wing straitjacket," it said.

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LIBI - The Fund for Strengthening Israel's Defense

Libi France Presents Tora Scroll

In February, Mrs. Gladys Tibi, the Chairwoman of Libi France, met with members of the Wachsmann and Poraz bereaved families. She informed them that she would seek donations in France, to be used to meet the cost of a Tora scroll, to be written in memory of their sons, Nahshon and Nir, and which would be presented to a synagogue at one of the bases of the Golani Brigade, the brigade in which Nahshon Wachsmann served.

This week, the Tora scroll was dedicated, at a very moving ceremony at the synagogue of the Golani base in the Jordan Valley. The Chief Rabbi of the IDF, Aluf Gad Navon, the Wachsmann and Poraz families, Mrs. Gladys Tibi, representatives of Libi France and Libi Israel, and of the Golani Brigade were present.

From left to right: Mrs. Tibi, Mr. Wachsmann, Aluf Navon, and Mrs. Poraz. (Photo: Dinar Carmi)

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JOHANNIS

This Moss was a rolling stone

RUTH KERN

At first blush it's hard to imagine why a visitor would respond in the same way to Venice as to stony Jerusalem.

But then filmmaker Robb Moss has a knack for tying together some seemingly mismatched threads.

"I had the same reaction as when I visited Venice," said Moss of his first, guided encounter with the Holy City last week. "They're both amazingly beautiful, but I felt a little like I was in Disneyland."

Moss, who was here as a guest of "The Heck With Hollywood," the independent US film festival (which continues this week at the nation's cinematheques), was all the more anxious to get under the skin of the capital a little.

So on his last day in the country, after spending the morning with students at the Camera Obscura school in Tel Aviv, he returned for another look at Jerusalem, the one where people actually live their lives.

"There, I feel better already," said Moss with evident relief, turning his chair around to face the pedestrian parade while sitting over coffee on Ben-Yehuda Street.

The 45-year-old filmmaker/senior lecturer at Harvard University's Carpenter Center for Visual and Environmental Studies is dressed in a black polo shirt, black slacks, black casual shoes and red socks. He looks slightly older than in his film - the neatly trimmed beard has traces of gray, the lines around his blue eyes are more pronounced.

"It's funny how in situations like this, you always have such a strong impulse to take pictures," he commented later, while strolling through Mea She'arim, past striped yeshiva students coming out from evening prayers.

Not an impulse to film, however. That requires a narrative; that's work. This is just a visit and, today, Moss is just a tourist.

IN FACT, *The Tourist* is the name of the film he showed at the festival here.

The 1991 personal documentary, which spans a four-year period, chronicles two seemingly separate strands in Moss's life. The first is his travels all over the Third World as a free-lance filmmaker; the second, his and his wife Jean's unsuccessful attempts to have a baby.

"There is a parasitical quality to filming other people's lives," he said. "As our infertility grew, so did my awareness that the world is constructed of families. I lost my confidence and thought that I didn't understand what I was seeing. I was using tricks to mask my lack of understanding. I was a tourist in the sense of being a nonparticipant. ... I also felt distanced from my own life. I couldn't just participate in it. I was on the outside looking in."

When his mother Laurie wins a free trip to a Caribbean island and gives the prize to Robb and

Jean so they can take a break from their fertility woes, Moss, in his narration, noted: "Once again, good intentions and pain had paid for my plane ticket."

The dilemma in his personal life was resolved through the adoption of newborn Anna, the process of which is chronicled - without "confessionals or voyeurism" - in *The Tourist*.

Having a child resolved some of his professional dilemmas, as well. For one thing, he accepts far fewer jobs that involve travel. On a deeper level, however, "becoming a parent took the sting out of not knowing what I was filming. I now feel more like the people I'm filming."

But the discomfort over the "imbalance of power" that comes with turning the camera on the Third World hasn't gone away.

"The multiculturalist idea that 'reality' is tied up with who's do-

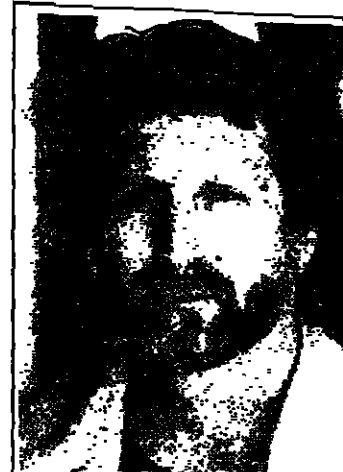
ing the seeing and who has the means of production are all true. But we have to go on telling our own stories," he said.

MOSS ATTRIBUTES the explosion in personal documentaries like *The Tourist* to growing awareness of "the elusiveness of truth."

"If we can't claim the truth, then at least we can claim our own experience," he explained. "We can be the author of our own life."

He has mixed feelings about the increasing use of "re-creations" in documentary work.

"On the one hand it's the personification of sleaze; the exploitation of reality for maximum financial gain," he said. "On the other hand, audiences are more sophisticated [about how truth and images can be manipulated], so *cinéma vérité* becomes unnecessary. ... We know that [what we see] is not all true, so why not



Filmmaker Robb Moss: "I was using tricks to mask my lack of understanding."

allow for invention?"

Israeli audiences are open to his film in certain ways that American viewers are not, Moss noted with evident pleasure.

"People here are willing to live with ambiguity more," Moss explained. "*The Tourist* moves through a lot of territory, it

doesn't settle things. That makes an American audience uncomfortable."

In the US, he continued, audiences want to ask personal questions. Did Percival [a man from Belize whose wife was in the middle of a difficult pregnancy] have the child? How did Jean feel about being filmed?

Here, Moss noted, they asked about structures. What he was thinking of during certain moments. About the process.

He's now in the process of making another personal film, this time on the theme of "growing up." Much of the footage comes from a month-long trip down the Colorado River that Moss led when he was in his 20s.

It's harder for Moss to find the time to make films nowadays. Eighteen months ago, "out of the blue," his wife Jean, at age 45, gave birth to identical twin girls, Sophie and Isabel.

"At screenings of *The Tourist* I didn't mention it," he said. "I asked myself why. It was because I didn't want to think of them as the new, happy ending to my film. Anna was the happy ending."

Last exit to Queens: Nouveau noir that neatly avoids parody

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

KISS OF DEATH

★★★★½

Directed by Barbet Schroeder. Screenplay by Richard Price. Based on the 1947 motion picture screenplay by Ben Hecht and Charles Lederer from a story by Eliazar Lipsky. Hebrew title: *Nishlan Mevet*. 95 minutes. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Children under 17 not admitted without an adult. Jimmy Kilmartin..... David Caruso Calvin..... Samuel L. Jackson Little Junior..... Nicolas Cage Bev..... Helen Hunt

Even the sunshine looks fluorescent in *Kiss of Death*. Barbet Schroeder's stark crime melodrama, which is noir in its sentiments, if not its lighting scheme.

Based very loosely on a 1947 screenplay by Ben Hecht and Charles Lederer, the film is set in the dingy, modern-day Queens of stolen-car dealerships and topless bars. In the opening shots, the camera crawls across a bleak expanse of junked fenders, hubcaps, tires, chicken wire. The subway clatters past. Shea Stadium looms in the grimy distance. And we feel right away the overwhelming downward tug of the place - the way it will drag its inhabitants low as it already keeps the camera from lifting just a little higher and softening our view of this wasteland.

But Schroeder and screenwriter Richard Price don't mean to stylize the inner city as classic film noir did, half a century ago. There are no rain-slicked streets in this movie and there's nary a ceiling fan. Urban America has changed a good deal since then, and they realize the sham that a



As Little Junior, an asthmatic crime boss in a goatee, Nicolas Cage (center) is marvelously wild-eyed. Ving Rhames (right) is Omar, his trigger-happy sidekick.

nostalgic retrieval of these old setpieces would entail.

Instead, they blend the sly wit and world-weariness of noir with a documentary filmmaker's resolve to convey the pressing facts. The result is a fascinating hybrid, one that works well to blur the tired boundaries between realism and artistry. *Kiss of Death* manages both. It's jarring and creepy and surprisingly rich.

Like so many other noir be-

roes, Jimmy Kilmartin (David Caruso) is a Man With a Past. And he, like the rest of them, is trying to go straight. He has a pretty wife (Helen Hunt), a blonde baby girl, and a regular AA meeting. As anyone who knows the genre knows, he also doesn't have a chance.

The inevitable knock on the door comes quickly; Jimmy's young cousin desperately pleads for help with a car theft. Con-

vinced that the kid will be killed if he doesn't go along, Jimmy offers his reluctant consent, which sets into motion a chain of terrible events - shootings, arrests, imprisonments, betrayals, accidental deaths, double-crossings, more shootings. Bad things keep happening to this good person and it's a credit to the moviemakers that we share Jimmy's shock when they do.

With his carrot-colored hair

and calm decency, David Caruso's character grounds the film. Likable and real, he's forced to face each new trial as a grave, separate entity - never as a convenient stepping stone to the next plot twist.

And this, it seems to me, is the crucial difference between *Kiss of Death* and other recent attempts to resuscitate noir. Schroeder's movie isn't jaded. It neither parodies the genre (as

Pulp Fiction did, brilliantly) nor coyly appropriates its trappings (as *Kalifornia* and *Romeo is Bleeding* did, badly). Schroeder is a grown-up with a mind of his own, and he knows how to cull what he wants from a formula without giving in to it entirely or holding himself above it.

JIMMY'S WORLD is a sordid place in which no one can be trusted. The thugs are shifty but

so are the cops; anyone can stab you in the back. What's compelling about this standard-issue conspiracy theory, though, is the way Schroeder and Price particularize the menace, creating characters who are each corrupt in a special way.

As Little Junior, an asthmatic crime boss in white shoes and a goatee, Nicolas Cage is marvelously wild-eyed. He's comic on the one hand, but the threat he poses is in other ways the most extreme. Little Junior packs a mono-programmed inhaler in one pocket and a loaded pistol in the other. Stanley Tucci is appropriately detestable in the role of the slippery district attorney, and, as always, Ving Rhames looks like the Buddha but doesn't act that way as Omar, a trigger-happy colleague of Little Junior's.

Perhaps the most compelling individual in this menagerie of crook-like policeman and enforcer-like thieves is Samuel L. Jackson, another *Pulp Fiction* alumnus, who is almost unrecognizable without the wide sideburns and fleecy mustache he wore in Tarantino's film.

It comes as a pleasant surprise to discover that underneath all that facial hair Jackson was hiding the clear, feline features of an Egyptian prince. And it's not just his looks that are different here. Gone is the speed-freak Bible-thumping he patented in *Pulp Fiction*. As Calvin, a vengeful cop, Jackson's whole performance takes place on a low, steady boil.

In an early scene, Calvin is shot in the cheek. Along with a scar, he's left with one eye that tears constantly, which means in practical terms that Jackson spends the entire movie weeping quietly. It's a sight that's simple and haunting, as are many in the film.

Young pianist proves you can go home again

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

A COUPLE of months ago Orit Wolf received offers she couldn't refuse - but she did.

The animated 20-year-old Tel Aviv native had just completed her undergraduate degree in piano and composition at Boston University. She was offered generous scholarships to continue her studies at various prestigious institutions, including the Manhattan School of Music.

Wolf turned them down. "I decided to return home for a long time," she explained one recent morning while sipping orange juice in the Laromne Hotel lobby in Jerusalem.

"Jerusalem will be my home now, with a lot of travel abroad," she said. "But this must be the base. Eventually, when I will have my own family, it must be here."

Does she believe family and an international career can go hand in hand?

"I've seen many families of musicians and I know, in fact, either family life or your career suffers. But one must be down to earth. You have to grow from your roots. There is no real point [in] living only on Cloud Nine."

Although the decision was not easy, Wolf is confident she did the right thing. Her confidence, she said, stems from her strong, traditional religious beliefs.

"I grew up in a traditional house and I was taught that life and the value of life comes before anything else. This closeness to Judaism helped me all my life."

WOLF WAS not a typical parent-driven prodigy.

"My parents love music but they are not musicians. My father is a chemist and my mother a psychologist. In first grade I had this very close friend, and every

day, when we walked to school and back, she would tell me about how she loved her piano lessons. One day I came with her and was immediately hooked. I took my mother the next day and forced her to let me study."

At the most recent Richmond Piano Competition, which she won in both 1993 and 1994, Wolf performed one of her own compositions, *Memories from a Temple*.

"This piece starts with a very Jewish motif and then shifts over to jazz music in a classical style, before the traditional and the secular combine," she explained.

Wolf plays as much contemporary music as she can. Recently, she won the Israeli Council for the Arts prize for the performance of Israeli music, in the solo division, for her performance of Menahem Zor's *Circles of Time*.

But Wolf does not want to be known only as a performer of contemporary music or as a first-class interpreter of Chopin, a composer whose works she loves.

"If you do not excel in all styles then something is lacking in your overall musicianship," she said.

Together with Chinese violinist Bing-Jing-Yu and Ukrainian cellist Natalia Khoma she will perform today (5 p.m.) at the Henry Crown Symphony Hall in Jerusalem.

The trio will join the Tel Aviv University Orchestra to perform Beethoven's Triple Concerto on July 1 at the Israel Music Conservatory in Tel Aviv; on July 2 at the Mormon Center in Jerusalem; and on July 4 at the Ramat Gan Theater.

She will solo in Mendelssohn's First Piano Concerto with the Hebrew University's Hillel Orchestra this Thursday at the Henry Crown Symphony Hall.

Miami Nice: Orchestra's benefactor keeps giving

TALK isn't cheap to conductor Michael Tilson Thomas.

Eight years ago he started an orchestra from scratch, thanks to a "remarkable conversation ... with a very remarkable man called Ted Arison."

The 50-year-old American maestro recalled that "for a long time I had been talking about the need for an orchestra that would be composed of musicians out of university, to give them a chance to work in a first-class orchestra and plot their next move."

He discussed it with Arison, an Israeli-born businessman who has offices in both Miami and Tel Aviv. Arison was the right man at the right time.

"I said, 'Let's think about it and study the idea,'" Tilson Thomas said. "But this wasn't good enough for him. And sure enough, six months later, we got an orchestra together."

In February 1988, the New World Symphony, based in Miami Beach, made its debut.

All orchestra members live in apartments in a Miami Beach hotel purchased by Arison. They can stay up to three years with the NWS; then they have to move on.

A recent survey showed that close to 97 percent of NWS alumni are still in the music business, and that many now positions in major symphony orchestras.

Most of the funding for the NWS still comes from Arison, Tilson Thomas says, and it is in honor of his benefactor that the NWS is coming here this week to perform two concerts organized by the Tel Aviv Foundation.

TILSON THOMAS, who was last here to open the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's 1993-94 season, is still enthusiastic about the NWS.

"I would meet a lot of talented young musicians at the end of summer and they had no idea what they would do next year,"

said Tilson Thomas in a telephone interview from Monte Carlo, where the NWS was participating in a three-week festival.

"There was an important need for a place to learn the repertoire, play chamber music, keep practicing and honing their skills."

The orchestra does perform regular subscription concerts featuring first-class soloists. But its season is not as long as that of other ensembles because there is a lot of auxiliary activity involved.

"The New World Symphony is a musical academy. We play concerts, but a tremendous amount of time is devoted to master classes, chamber music and community outreach programs," Tilson Thomas said.

He trains these young musicians not only to play music but to also serve as advocates for it.

"They are responsible for the future of music development of new audiences. All of us have to do it together."

The orchestra plays a lot of contemporary music during its season, but on tours it sticks with more standard repertoire.

It has also recorded four CDs of contemporary music. The first, *Tangazo*, featuring classical music by Latin American composers, was nominated for a Grammy.

Tilson Thomas finds it very in-

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

teresting to compare the NWS to orchestras such as the IPO or the London Symphony Orchestra, where he was music director for the last eight years. (This fall he will assume the music directorship of the San Francisco Symphony.)

"There are many preconceptions in regular orchestras which they [at the NWS] don't have yet," he said. "They are willing to try anything, and accomplish very interesting things."

TILSON THOMAS'S enthusiasm is shared by his musicians.

Tod Levy, who was principal clarinetist with the NWS for its first five seasons, was in Tel Aviv last week to play a solo concert with the IPO.

"Just being around Michael [Tilson Thomas] is great. He is very charismatic and just loves music, and it's very contagious. He also makes you think more, and gets every drop of music that there is to get out of you. Had I not gone, I would have been a much lesser musician," Levy said.

Levy cannot stop singing the praises of the orchestra.

"Here's a group of the most promising young musicians in America, all very energetic, and a conductor who is encouraging. That's a very special recipe made for success."

Among the current orchestra members there are two Israelis, violinist Sania Derevianko and cellist Eran Meir.

Wednesday, at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv, the NWS will perform a symphonic program comprising Berlioz's *Roman Carnival Overture*, Bernstein's *Symphonic Dances from West Side Story* and Mahler's First Symphony.

On Thursday, Tilson Thomas leads his young musicians in a special concert for soldiers at Latrun. He is looking forward to it.

"I remember I always saw soldiers at the IPO concerts I conducted, although there were many fewer last time. And Lenny [Leonard Bernstein] always talked about the concerts he did in front of soldiers, so I'm very glad I'm doing this."

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The revolt of a Jewish Robin Hood against the corrupt rich of his community.

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New production of the hilarious Broadway hit
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Illogic on Syria

COMMENTING on yesterday's Hizbullah strike in which three Israeli soldiers were killed, the government's Lebanon coordinator, Uri Lubrani, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres all exemplified the confusion, illogic, and irrationality of Israel's current policies.

Lubrani first stated what is by now common knowledge: Syria has total control on all actions of Hizbullah. He even provided an example. Acting at Israel's behest, the US last week asked Damascus to have Hizbullah stop shelling a town in the security zone. The shelling stopped immediately.

But such examples, which clearly show that Syria can control Hizbullah operations even on a tactical level, are superfluous. The simple, glaringly obvious fact is that the Hizbullah army could not function for one day without Syrian help and support.

The organization's headquarters, training grounds, and arms depots are all in Syrian-controlled territory; it acquires some of its more sophisticated weapons directly from the Syrian Army; and it is dependent on Syria's cooperation for the Iranian arms and personnel it receives through Damascus Airport. To imply that it is anything but a proxy army for the Syrian regime is to be blind to reality. As Lubrani put it, "If Syria wanted to, it could have stopped Hizbullah, but it obviously does not want to."

It stands to reason, then, that if Israel wishes to stop the war of attrition and the killing of Lebanese and Israeli civilians and soldiers, it must change Syria's policies. Indeed, Rabin, yesterday told the Irish foreign minister that Syria must rein in Hizbullah, or it will be difficult to persuade Israelis that Syria is a true peace partner. And Peres said, "We must demand that Syria do more to prevent terrorist incidents."

But Lubrani, in a tribute to realism, said what every clear-minded observer knows - that the Syrians are not going to respond to appeals and demands. "This is the way they negotiate, they are tough negotiators," he asserted.

Clearly, the Hizbullah attacks are part of Syria's negotiating tactics. Like all dictators, Syria believes that shooting while talking is an effective way to demoralize a democratic adversary. Nor is it an unreasonable presumption. Rabin has already announced that there is no military solution to the Hizbullah offensive (thus assuring Hizbullah of virtual immunity to large-scale Israeli response), and that only a political settlement will bring quiet in Lebanon.

Lubrani went even further: an agreement with Syria will not be enough, he said. Iran will have to be persuaded to stop activating

Hizbullah even after a peace treaty with Syria is achieved. An expert on the region's deviousness, Lubrani obviously foresees Syrian evasiveness even after a peace treaty is signed. Just as it now claims that it has no control over "the Hizbullah freedom fighters operating against the Israeli occupier," it may claim that it cannot influence Iranian-run militias in a "sovereign Lebanon."

Yet in the same breath Lubrani stated that to launch a massive attack on the Hizbullah "would be a terrible mistake. This is exactly what they want, because it would harm the peace process to which they are opposed." To state on the one hand that Hizbullah is a military organization controlled by the Syrian regime, and on the other that it is an independent entity with its own political agenda which is opposed to Syria's is to defy logic and common sense.

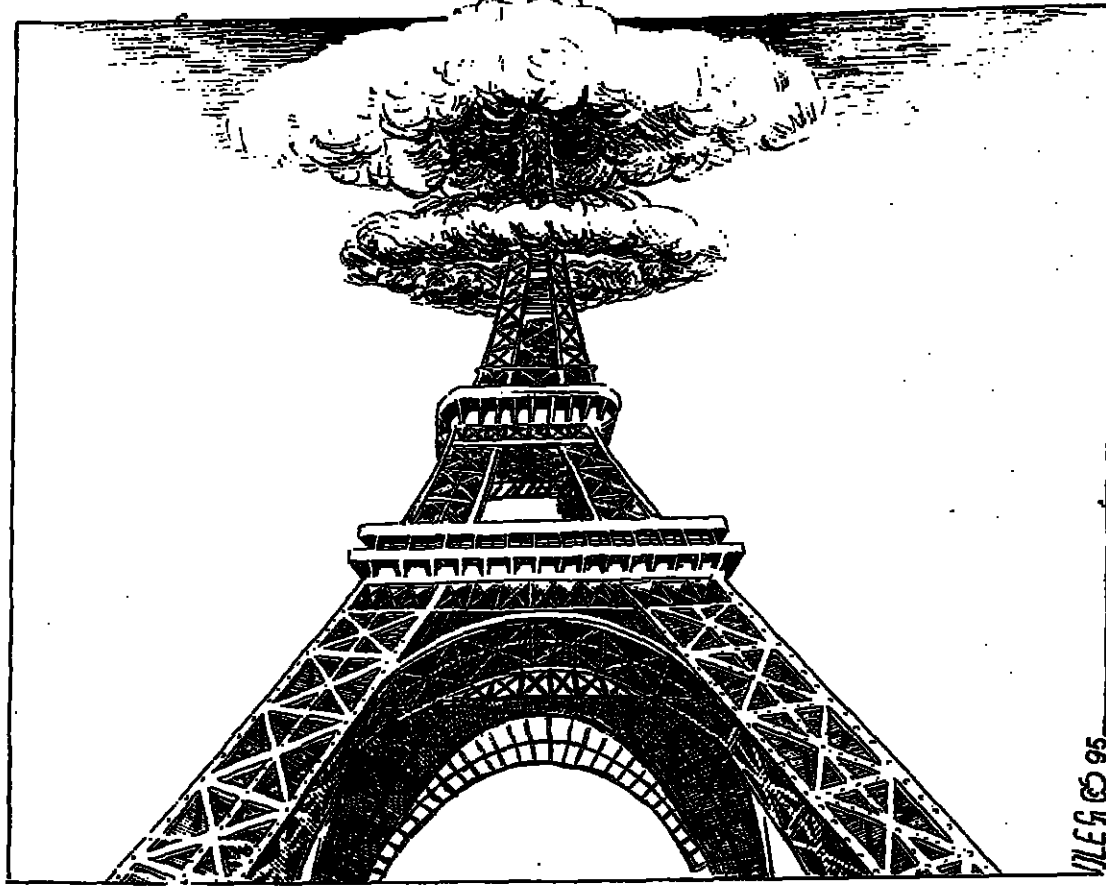
Such government pronouncements only justify Syria's employment of Hizbullah, for in effect these officials are saying what the Syrians want them to say: there is no solution to the costly war in Lebanon except an agreement with Syria. To reach this agreement, Israel must yield to Syrian demands. Until then there will be regrettable but inexorable bloodshed. This is "the price of peace."

It may well be that an all-out attack on Hizbullah is not in Israel's best interests. A large military operation may be costly, and it may not achieve more than a temporary lull. But what is beyond comprehension is Israel's insistence on continuing the talks according to the Syrian agenda regardless of what Syria does on the ground.

When it suited Syria's purposes, it suspended negotiations for six months. This did the Damascus regime no harm. On the contrary, both Israel and the US promptly embarked on a courting campaign, promising Damascus ever greater concessions.

Israel need not emulate Syria. It must simply insist that the problem of the war in Lebanon be discussed before anything else. There can be no discussion of security arrangements, withdrawal timetables, final borders, or water resources before an agreement on a complete cease-fire in Lebanon is attained. In fact, the implementation of such a cease-fire can serve as a test of Syria's intentions and its ability to adhere to an agreement.

The trouble is that Assad believes the government is so eager to reach an agreement before the election campaign that it will not haggle over the difficult Lebanon issue. But a strong government stand on the cessation of hostilities by the Palestinians only enhanced its popularity. A similar insistence on an end to hostilities in Lebanon would undoubtedly do the same.



Reason to be worried

PRESIDENT Clinton is optimistic. "Secretary of State Christopher is encouraged," "There is satisfaction in Damascus"... and Israelis have good reason to worry.

True, in political negotiations there is always a gap between what's made public and what is hidden, but the optimistic pronouncements from US officials and the Syrian media seem to indicate that there is more than a little truth in news of "meaningful progress in the negotiations," at Israel's expense.

Reports say that Syria has "conceded" on the issue of "equality" in the demilitarization of both sides of the border. But this demand was only made to achieve a substantive Israeli concession in other areas; and indeed, reports persist of Israel having agreed to a withdrawal to the June 4, 1967 lines. Before, "only" withdrawal to what Britain and France delineated as the international border between Syria and Palestine came under discussion.

The return to the June 1967 lines means that Syria will again be on the eastern shore of the Kinneret, and in all the other areas it captured illegally since 1948 - and all that with Israel's consent.

If these reports are confirmed - and they have been reinforced after Christopher's recent visit to Damascus - it means that, in addition to its capitulation on the Jerusalem land expropriation issue, the government is willing to give up sovereign Israeli territory.

Moreover, the Kinneret is Israel's main water reservoir. If Syria is allowed to be on its shores, it will be less interested in fishing than in the possibility of drawing on the Kinneret's waters.

The Golan's water sources supply about 25 percent of Israeli consumption, and a similar amount is

ZALMAN SHOVAL

derived from the Samaria aquifers. This being the case, Israel may well in a few years find itself dependent on Arab largesse for its water supply.

AMERICAN "peace team" head Dennis Ross has let the cat out of the bag on the referendum question: First Israel will sign the agreement, he has asserted, and only then will it be presented to the public in a referendum.

To add insult to injury, there is a report that Israel has agreed to coordinate the formulation of the referendum question with Syria,

Israel will likely be paying for the 'meaningful progress' in talks with the Syrians

and that Syria is demanding that any agreement with Israel be confirmed by an Arab summit.

The possible result: After Israel is short of all its assets, Syria will be able to make new demands on subjects like Lebanon and Jerusalem.

Christopher and Ross see the renewal of the meetings between the chiefs of staff in Washington as meaningful progress. But the US has its own interests in achieving a quick Syria-Israel settlement.

There is no doubting Washington's sincere commitment to peace. But beyond that, the administration believes it can sever Syria from its strategic alliance with Iran, and place Damascus decisively and irreversibly with the pro-American regimes in the region.

The prospects of this American strategy are highly doubtful; but in the meantime, the US is willing to pay a price for it, some of it perhaps in Israeli coin.

The Clinton administration's cup isn't exactly running over with foreign policy successes, and so nothing would please the president more than having his picture taken at an Israeli-Syrian pact-signing ceremony in Damascus.

The weak point in all the suggested arrangements is that even if US observers are stationed on the Golan after a hasty Israeli retreat (what's being discussed is something between one and three years), keeping these arrangements, and peace itself, will depend solely on Syrian goodwill.

Assad views the peace treaty with Israel as an unpleasant price he has to pay for his main goals: Lebanon, US aid, the continuation of Allawite minority rule in Syria - and, of course, control of the Golan and the subsequent erasure of Israel's strategic superiority.

Israel, for its part, views even the most egregious concessions as justified if they result in a piece of paper signed by the Syrian dictator.

Israel's leaders seem to have forgotten Henry Kissinger's warning: "If Israel ever weakens in relation to Syria, it shouldn't count on 'peace' to deter Syria from attacking it." Or take the words of former chief of military intelligence Shlomo Gazit, who last week said, "For generations to come, the Arab world, including Syria, will be happy to see Israel disappear from the map, if strategic conditions make it possible."

The writer is a former ambassador to the US and currently head of the Likud's Foreign Relations Bureau.

Wrong notion

EUGENE B. RUMER

DOES NATO need to be preserved now that the Cold War is over? If its purpose of keeping the Russians out, the Americans in and the Germans down has been exhausted, perhaps the organization has reached the end of its useful life.

The expand-or-die litany of proponents of a bigger NATO generally pivots on one of three rationales.

First, an enlarged security alliance would preserve the transatlantic link and sustain US engagement in Europe through a military presence.

But what would be the purpose of stationing American soldiers on the continent? To serve as a trip wire against the Russian threat? Hardly, since NATO expansion advocates insist that Russia is no longer a menace to its former East European satellites. In fact, Russia is sometimes mentioned as a future member of NATO.

Second, NATO expansion would stabilize Eastern Europe.

Yet NATO would be a poor vehicle to resolve the ethnic conflicts and border disputes that have arisen in the region since the end of the Cold War.

The West's policy toward the former Yugoslavia shows that there is no political will among members of the Western alliance to intervene in ethnic and civil wars which do not directly affect it.

Rather, Poland's stability and democratic transition would best be enhanced by greater access to European markets, not by hollow guarantees against nonexistent threats. By the same token, Hungary's and Slovakia's ethnic tensions will be alleviated when the two countries can fully participate in Europe's economic institutions, though that day is probably a long time off.

Thirdly, it's claimed that NATO expansion is a necessary hedge against the possibility of Russian irredentism.

But Russia is - and will remain for a long time - too weak to

Don't make NATO any bigger

threaten Eastern Europe militarily. There would be plenty of time to counter any such moves.

NO MATTER how the new Europe defines its boundaries, Russia will always be part of the European security equation, either as a partner in helping ensure security and stability in eastern Europe or as a threat to the rest of the continent.

The one positive aspect of the debate over NATO expansion is that the alliance will have to make up its mind about which Russia exists. To expand means to make up its mind about which Russia exists. To expand means Russia is a partner.

The choice made by proponents of a larger NATO seems to be in favor of a Europe divided by Poland's eastern frontier. Such a partition of the continent should not be mistaken for any

thing other than two spheres of influence - a new, united Europe in the west, Russia's domain in the east.

For to conceive of Ukraine, Belarus or the Baltic states being admitted into NATO, would be to tread on the truly dangerous ground of appearing to promise the Russians. That would mean, of course, that Russia's most immediate neighbors, vulnerable if Moscow returned as an evil empire, would have to fend for themselves.

Otherwise, NATO's credibility might be put to a real test - as in Bosnia - where the risks are high and the stakes are unclear, when the nature of its interests has not been explained; where threats to its security interests are direct, in no small measure, to its own policies and poor judgment; and where its credibility would be compromised as a result of overextension.

Once it becomes clear that the expansion lacks strategic purpose, two choices will be available: abandoning the idea with loss of face, or recreating the old threat to Europe from the east thus fulfilling Russian President Boris Yeltsin's prediction of a peace on the continent.

The writer specializes in political and national security issues (Los Angeles Times)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

AVOIDING PRESSURE

Sir, - The government is in trouble on both negotiating tracks. On one, Hafez Assad is "scuttling Madrid" (June 11), - face to face negotiations with Israel - and reverting to letting the Americans deal with (pressure) Israel. On the other, the Palestinian Authority wants the IDF to redeploy fast, since terrorism has ceased, but does not, cannot guarantee that terror will not be resumed after the IDF is gone. As for our government, it is helpless vis-a-vis these pressures, for it has given itself a deadline - some date before the 1996 elections.

The cure is both simple and obvious: get rid of the deadline. The Oslo Accord was signed on September 13, 1993. It sets the date for a "permanent settlement" of the conflict as "not exceeding five years." September 12, 1998, is well after the 1996 Israeli elections and one must assume that both parties were aware of this fact and consented to it.

What can the government do? It can announce that the permanent settlement will not be decided on until the 1998 date and that, since Israel is a democracy, all prior "interim agreements" must be subject to electoral approval. It is true that measures must be taken in the interim, so as to "build confidence," but in a democracy, these must be subject to reversal if the electorate decides that no confidence has been built.

EMIL L. FACKENHEIM
Jerusalem.

RIGGED REFERENDUM

Sir, - The prime minister and his crew sneer that their opponents fear to "lose" a national referendum on the surrender of the Golan Heights to Syria. In fact, if such a referendum is held, Israel will lose whichever way the vote goes.

A. If the government policy is approved, Syria, the repeatedly defeated aggressor, will be granted control over the high ground and vital water sources. This places it in a much stronger position to start another war and leaves Israel in a much weaker position to defend itself. The potential calamity is horrendous to contemplate.

B. If the government policy is rejected: The whole world then jeers, "Those vicious Jews! The Syrians want to make peace, and the people of Israel reject peace." It will do us incalculable damage. If the

government uses the threat of such a consequence to extract "yes" votes from people opposed to its policy, then the people are in effect denied their right of free choice in the vote.

And the government that drags the nation into this trap - a government that survives only with the life-support of the anti-Zionist parties in the Knesset - remains in power.

The dangers of such a referendum can be foreseen and avoided before they lead to still another unnecessary defeat for Israel. There should not be a hasty deal with Syria followed by a rigged referendum. Rather, no commitments should be made until there is a general election that gives the citizens a genuine choice.

P.J. BERLYN
Karkur.

THE LAWS OF KASHRUT

Sir, - In America, there are standards which must be met in the food service industry. Inspectors from various levels of government ensure that, to a lesser or greater degree, these standards are maintained. In America, many Jews, rightly or wrongly, view keeping kosher as an optional or added dimension of Jewish life. But in Israel, kashruth is not an added or optional aspect of Jewish food consumption, it is the Jewish standard. For McDonald's to ignore the fact that they are doing business in a Jewish land, with its own distinct approach to food consumption, is the height of corporate imperialism and arrogance.

In refusing to abide by the laws of kashruth, laws which have been in effect for over 3,000 years, McDonald's shows a complete lack of respect, and contempt, for Israel and the Jewish people. To eliminate future problems, our government should establish the laws of kashruth universally throughout Israel.

KEVIN E. ABRAMS
Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM 3000

Sir, - Just for fun, I want to add to the confusion and profusion of "correct" dates to celebrate Jerusalem's 3000th birthday ("Jerusalem 3000: Bring out the calculators," May 26).

Assuming the proclamation of Jerusalem as capital of the nation in 1004 BCE to be correct, the 3000th anniversary will occur in 1997. The Ben Zvi Institute has made the mistake of assuming there was a year 0 while in fact there never was such a year. From January 1, 1 BCE till January 1, CE, only one year elapsed. Had they used their fingers instead of a computer, they would not have made this error.

M. KALLUS
Kiryat Tivon.

Some doubtful practices

IT may well be the banks that owe the kibbutzim and moshavim money, and not the other way around.

On June 14, on the basis of a proposal by Tzomet MK Rafael Eitan, the Knesset decided to set up a parliamentary commission of inquiry to examine the banks' debts to the agricultural settlements.

The initiative came in the wake of the establishment a month earlier of a company called Match Hakibbutzim, whose aim is to look into the excessive interest rates and fees the banks allegedly charged the kibbutzim both before and after the October 1983 bank share collapse.

The company claims that these excessive charges are the main reason for the debts of the agricultural settlements, amounting to billions of shekels.

An October 1993 report published by Hamerkaz Hahakda'i, a body representing the moshavim, claims that the banks have overcharged the agricultural sector by NIS 16 billion over the last 14 years.

The report highlighted a few methods the bank used in this regard - some of which have meanwhile been declared illegal by the courts. For example:

Linked loans repaid from deposit accounts were charged the same rate of interest as charged for overdrafts - a rate much higher than permitted by law.

Using the report, the Match company has started to examine the accounts of kibbutzim which

SUSAN HATTIS ROLE

can produce bank statements going back to 1979. Its findings will undoubtedly help the commission of inquiry in its work, if the allegations prove correct.

ONE MIGHT argue that if the banks were really overcharging the kibbutzim and moshavim and it took the latter more than 10 years to discover the fact, the agricultural settlements are equally to blame.

The banks sent them the usual periodic statements, which they should have examined carefully.

The banks and the kibbutzim and moshavim: Who owes whom?

especially considering the vastness of the sums involved.

But the banks must be scored for continuing to engage in practices which are unacceptable in a well-ordered banking system. These include giving clients advice which isn't always sound, and occasionally pushing them into scandalous financial arrangements.

The banks (it is now being claimed) conditioned the granting of high-interest loans to the kibbutzim and moshavim on their opening relatively low-interest-bearing savings accounts, and, until October 1983, on their purchasing bank shares.

In its 1986 report, the Bejaki Commission, which investigated the regulation of the bank shares that resulted in their collapse three years earlier, warned against such practices, but it seems little has changed over the last nine years.

A major problem could emerge if the commission of inquiry concludes that the moshavim and kibbutzim are correct in what they claim.

If it turns out that the banks really owe the agricultural settlements billions of shekels, the whole banking system is liable to collapse, and with it the hope that, at long last, the government will be able to get rid of all the bank shares it has been holding for the last 12 years.

Who will want to purchase the banks' shares once it is proved that the banks owe customers billions of shekels? And once the kibbutzim and moshavim prove their claim, other parties will likely step forward with similar claims, further complicating the situation.

It could, however, after serious investigation, emerge that the banks don't owe the agricultural settlements any money - but also that the latter's debts aren't as huge as was previously thought.

If so, the financial settlements of the agricultural settlements will assume much more manageable proportions, perhaps making it unnecessary to write off some of their debts at the taxpayer's expense.

The writer is a political scientist.

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Moving On Up

The Greening of America's Black Middle Class

By SAM ROBERTS

WHETHER or not judges and legislators limit affirmative action, its promise is being fulfilled for many blacks who have made striking gains in income and employment in the 30 years since the Government began guaranteeing equal rights to jobs and education.

Just how much those gains can be attributed to affirmative action preferences and other Government remedies is arguable. But over those three decades, a tiny middle class typified by doctors, teachers and small entrepreneurs working often within the boundaries of the black community evolved into a larger, more diverse group that has been charted by economists, courted by politicians and validated by prime-time sitcoms on television, which belatedly discovered a vast consumer market. It also appears that the boats of the middle-class rose on the high tide of the 1980's.

Gains have occurred in higher education, careers and income. The number of black lawyers, doctors and engineers has risen sharply; the earnings of a growing contingent of government workers, pharmacists, mathematicians, designers, engineers and others approaches or even surpasses that of comparable whites, and this group now accounts for a higher proportion of blacks in their chosen professions than their proportion in the general population.

Charting progress as affirmative action is under attack.

For young, college-educated two-earner married couples, income differentials between blacks and whites are negligible. According to an analysis of the 1990 Census for The New York Times, as many black workers between the ages of 25 and 44 are college graduates as are high school dropouts. Just 20 years ago, there were five times as many black high school dropouts as college graduates in the work force.

"It's the result of breaking down barriers in education and jobs, and affirmative action could have helped overcome some of them, especially for education," said Dr. Andrew A. Beveridge, a sociologist at Queens College who conducted the census analysis for The Times.

Last week, the Supreme Court cast doubt on the constitutionality of Federal programs that award benefits on the basis of race. The Colorado case, *Adarand Constructors v. Peña*, involved a requirement that 10 percent of Federal money spent on highway projects go to businesses owned by "disadvantaged individuals." The case was returned to Federal District Court where a

formidable new standard set by the Supreme Court will now be applied: whether "narrowly tailored" programs accomplish a "compelling governmental interest."

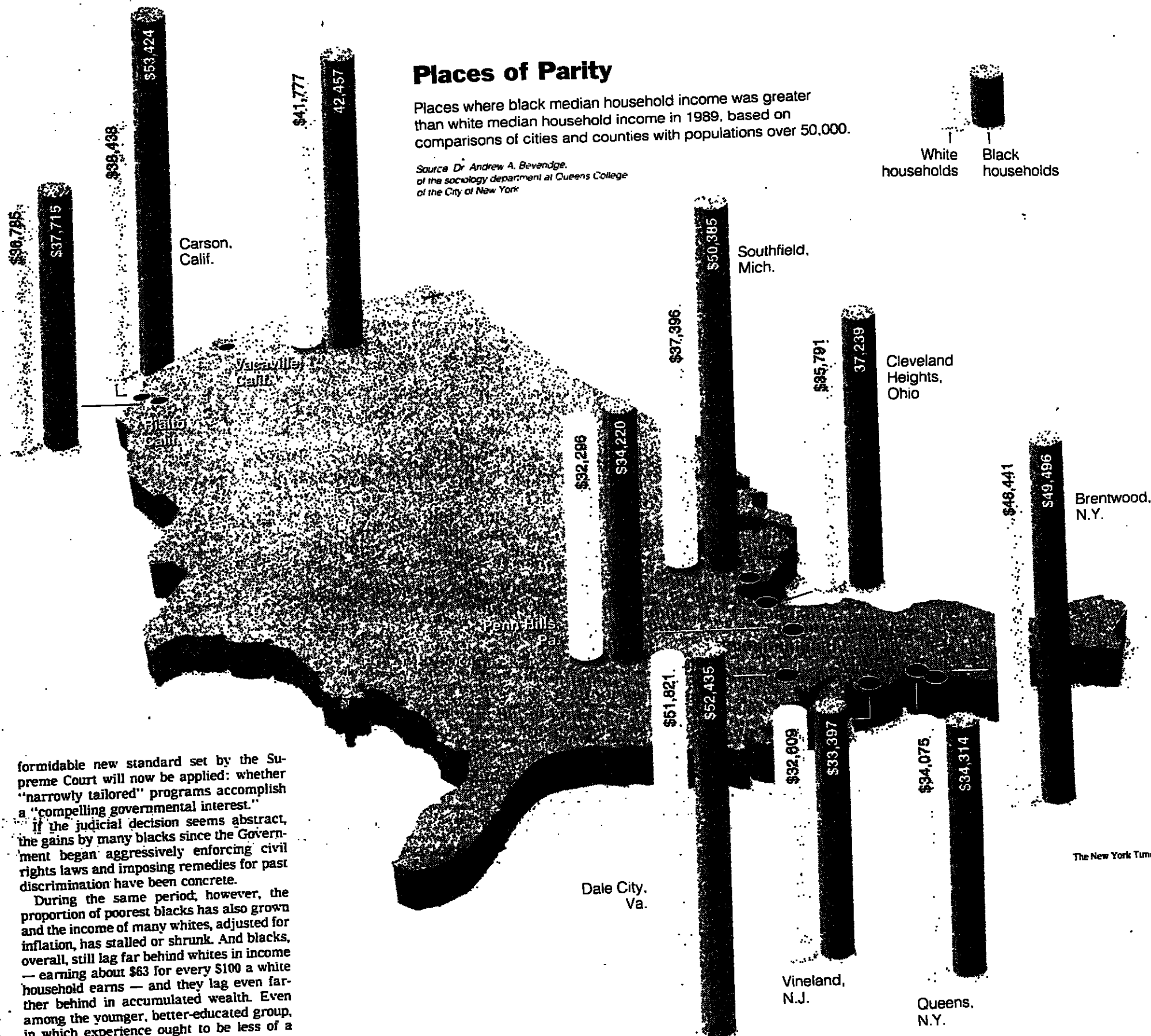
If the judicial decision seems abstract, the gains by many blacks since the Government began aggressively enforcing civil rights laws and imposing remedies for past discrimination have been concrete. During the same period, however, the proportion of poorest blacks has also grown and the income of many whites, adjusted for inflation, has stalled or shrunk. And blacks, overall, still lag far behind whites in income — earning about \$63 for every \$100 a white household earns — and they lag even farther behind in accumulated wealth. Even among the younger, better-educated group, in which experience ought to be less of a

Continued on page 3

Places of Parity

Places where black median household income was greater than white median household income in 1989, based on comparisons of cities and counties with populations over 50,000.

Source: Dr. Andrew A. Beveridge, of the sociology department at Queens College of the City of New York



The New York Times

Lifting the Embargo

Congress Arms Bosnia With Gas

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

AS the resurgent Bosnian Army stages dramatic assaults to break the siege of Sarajevo, the idea of arming Bosnia is the talk of Capitol Hill. It sure sounds as if Congress is determined to force the Clinton Administration to quit the international arms embargo that bars open shipment of weapons to the Muslim-led Government.

"Appeasement of aggression in Bosnia resonates throughout the world," declared Representative Steny Hoyer, a Maryland Democrat earlier this month. "Are we at last going to lift the unjust and illegal arms embargo on Bosnia?" Senate Majority leader Robert Dole asked on the Senate floor.

Don't bet on it. Despite the posturing and table-pounding about helping the Muslims, no one actually has introduced a plan that would do it. Not one of the bills or resolutions generated by lawmakers this year would send the Muslims so much as a squirt gun.

So why do the members of Congress put so much effort into actions that will have so little effect?

It's Congress, after all, and the oratory and maneuvering say more about American politics than foreign affairs.

Combine overwhelming confusion about where America's interests really lie, a desire for a silver bullet to end the Balkan misery and some plain old United Nations-bashing, and you have a formula for much of what is happening now in Congress: an effort to embarrass the Administration without making the tough decisions needed to embark on another strategy.

When Congress spouts off as it has, it may be expressing genuine frustration with the status quo and trying to force the Administration to change course.

But what comes out, at times like this, is the opposite of real legislation: initiatives that end up having the least possible effect.

A good case can be made that the arms embargo imposed on the Bosnian Muslims violates their right to self-defense under the



Bosnia's troops are on the offensive. A soldier aims a recoilless rifle.

United Nations charter and that the United States has no obligation to honor it. The House made just such an argument two weeks ago when it ordered an end to American participation in the embargo, passing the measure by a 3-to-1 ratio as an amendment to the foreign aid bill.

But what to do after ending American participation is another matter. The House measure does not require the withdrawal of United Nations peacekeepers — the British, French and other soldiers who would probably be taken hostage by Serbs once the West took sides in the war. Nor does it include a plan to arm and train the Bosnians, or to protect them militarily if the Serbs overrun undefended Bosnian cities and towns once the peacekeepers leave.

And in the Senate . . .

The Senate has done no better. Last January, Senator Dole and Senator Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut, a Democrat, proposed a law requiring that American adherence to the arms embargo end by May 1.

But Senator Dole, who has since declared his Presidential ambitions, delayed action on the bill, claiming he wanted to give peace negotiations a chance. Then, when United Nations peacekeepers were made hostages this month, he said that pressing for the bill could jeopardize their safety. Now he is writing a new resolution that would set conditions for the use of American troops to help the United Nations withdraw. But both the Clinton Administration and the Europeans want the troops to stay, and this means the new Dole resolution in effect only would delay American action on the embargo indefinitely.

The lawmaker who has come up with the most ambitious plan is Senator Jesse Helms, the North Carolina Republican. He has proposed arming and training of Bosnian Muslim "freedom fighters." But he does not say what this would cost, where Americans would train Bosnian fighters or whether the United States would carry out air

Continued on page 2

Banker to the World

A way to stop panics before they happen.

By Peter Passell

2

Currency Values

Another way to look at money.

By James Barron

2

Sweet Nothings

Why nice goes nowhere in politics.

By Katherine Q. Seelye

4

The World

Why the Richest Nations Want to Insure the Rest

By PETER PASSELL

IF Citibank's depositors panicked and tried to withdraw all the money from their checking accounts, the Federal Reserve would be ready within hours to lend billions to cover the bank's obligations. And in the wake of the collapse of Mexico's currency, the case for creating an analogous lender of last resort to cash-poor governments has been thrust to the top of the global economic agenda.

That explains the broad support at the economic summit this weekend for creating an emergency loan window, to be managed by the International Monetary Fund. And while the plan may raise eyebrows in a Congress skeptical of multilateral entanglements, the idea of asking other countries to bear more of the risk might be more appealing than America's bearing the risk alone.

Indeed, the plan to use the I.M.F. to enhance liquidity in currency crises may be the signal achievement of the summit, which is dogged by doubts that the economic powers can take any collective action. "What you're protecting is not one country but a global system that depends on the ability to move private capital rapidly," argues Georges de Menil, the editor of the Paris-based journal Economic Policy.

At the economic summit, talk of a Fed for the world.

A bank is a go-between that borrows in order to lend. As long as its loans and other assets exceed its liabilities to depositors, the bank is solvent. But since most deposits can be withdrawn overnight while assets typically take weeks or months to liquidate, even rock-solid banks can be caught short. Or they could were it not for the Federal Reserve, which was created in 1913 to prevent the panics that had periodically run through the banking system in the 19th century the way chicken pox runs through kindergartens.

A lender of last resort to governments — at least one with rules comparable to the Fed's — could not have prevented international debt gridlock in the 1980's. Third world governments borrowed abroad heavily in the 1970's. And since they generally invested the money badly, they did not have earnings from exports to meet their loan payments. But the recent debacle in Mexico is a very different story.

Like the debtors of the 1980's, Mexico lacked the dollars to meet its immediate obligations. But unlike the debtors of the 1980's, Mexico faced a liquidity crisis, not insolvency: the country's anticipated earnings from exports were more than sufficient to service its foreign debts. Thus by lending \$50 billion with Mexico's revenues from oil exports as collateral, Washington was able to halt the panic — and thereby prevent the panic from spreading.

What the Clinton Administration engineered for Mexico probably could not be replicated tomorrow for, say, Brazil or Argentina. Congress never approved the Mexican bailout and would probably stop another end run around its authority. Nor, for that matter, could the White House count on being able to slip past penny-wise European govern-

ments to tap the coffers of the I.M.F. That's why the Clinton Administration leaped at the suggestion of a rescue authority within the I.M.F., where it would be partly shielded from parochial politics.

As sketched before the meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the new fund would draw on a multi-billion-dollar line of credit from the Group of Ten — the major industrial countries, plus Saudi Arabia — and would streamline decision making to a matter of days. To placate Europeans worried that the insurance would make governments more careless, the rules will probably remain unwritten. "It won't guarantee access to anyone," promises a senior Clinton Administration official.

Tough Sell in Congress

Transforming the sketch into a working lender of last resort will not be simple. For one thing, the plan must be sold to a Congress already afraid of foreign aid "handouts" and angry about bailing out Wall Street in the Mexican crisis. The White House contends that the new approach, as opposed to crisis management dependent on American leadership, will spread the financial risk among the industrial powers. And it says the I.M.F. can shield lenders from blame for demanding belt-tightening from borrowers.

Even if the plan passes political muster, it remains to be seen whether the organization that failed to predict the collapse of the Mexican peso will be up to the task of acting with both speed and good judgment.

Robert Lawrence, an economist at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, doubts that the I.M.F. could distinguish liquidity problems from insolvency and decide "when you should finance debt repayment and when you should force adjustment" through default. Peter Kenen, an economist at Princeton, worries that planning would inevitably fit the last crisis better than the next. "It's always the unexpected that happens," he says.

A more fundamental criticism comes from Jeffrey Sachs, director of the Institute for International Development at Harvard. He sees making the I.M.F. a lender of last resort for solvent governments as a distant second-best to making it a judge in a bankruptcy proceeding. He would give the I.M.F. the power to shield financially embarrassed governments from creditors, allowing them to raise money on private capital markets by guaranteeing priority repayment and then satisfy the debts from export earnings.

Supervised Pain

Where a government was in fact insolvent, the I.M.F. would be in a position to force the pace of the "workout" — and thus the pain to citizens of the economy in crisis. The bankruptcy approach would also eliminate the need for an emergency fund for liquidity. "It's a way to do the same thing with taxpayers' money," Mr. Sachs points out.

But the bankruptcy approach did not win support in Washington or Europe, in part because it would involve a big change in the I.M.F.'s role. And no one, including Mr. Sachs, wishes to make what might be the best enemy of the good.

The plan on the table at Halifax, it is widely agreed, at least marginally reduces the risk of panic breeding panic in the brave new world of wide-open money markets. "In the stampede to the doors," Mr. Sachs reminds, "everyone gets hurt."

Congress Arms Bosnia With Gas

Continued from page 1

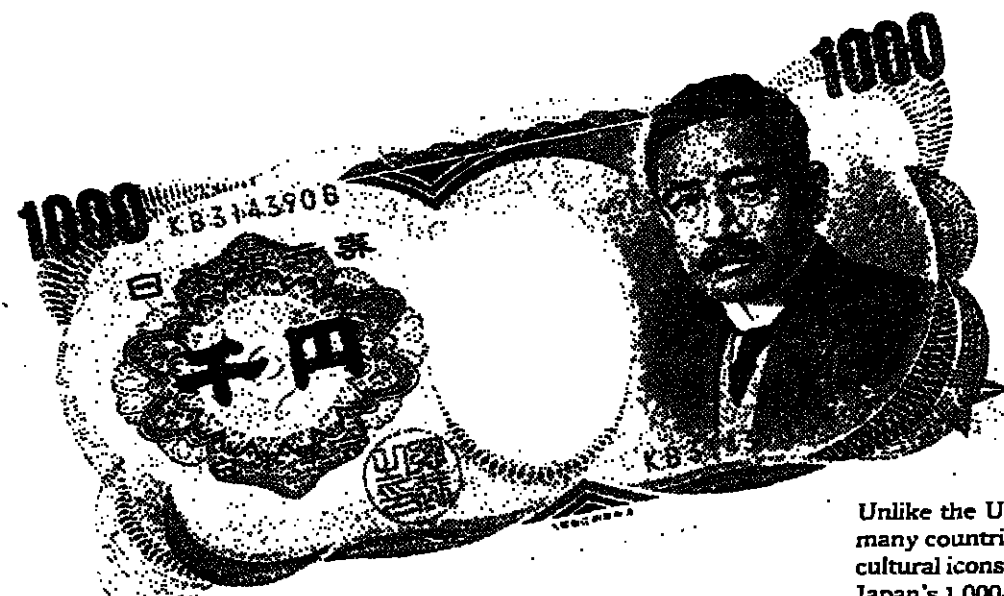
strikes or take other military action if the Serbs took revenge.

The Bosnians, in their disillusionment, seem to have concluded that the only way to rescue their country is to act themselves, as they did last week with their offensive to break the Serb siege of Sarajevo. But the Bosnian Government knows how to obfuscate as well as everybody else. In a recent visit to Washington, Haris Silajdzic, the Bosnian Prime Minister, pleaded for the outside world to send his country arms. But he never said his country would willingly do without the presence of United Nations peacekeepers in exchange.

The Clinton Administration, meanwhile, claims that although it opposes unilateral American action

on the arms embargo, it still supports a worldwide lifting of it. But that contradicts the Administration's determination to prevent the Bosnians from escalating the fighting, and Mr. Clinton himself said last week that the position of the United States should be "to discourage all increases in violence, to try to keep the lid on the violence."

That sounds as if Mr. Clinton wants to maintain the embargo after all. But while the United States isn't breaking the embargo itself, it stopped trying to enforce it several months ago. The reason the Bosnians can mount their current offensive is that they have been getting some arms from abroad — although not nearly all that they could use, and at vastly inflated black-market prices — all the time the debate about lifting the embargo has raged.



Unlike the United States, many countries celebrate cultural icons on currency. Japan's 1,000-yen note (about \$11.80) depicts its most famous novelist, So-seki Natsume.



The 100-franc note (about \$20) celebrates both France's culture and political spirit, depicting the painter Eugene Delacroix and his 1830 painting "Liberty Leading the People."



Just about every major historical event and era is evoked in currency. This 1937 note for three chervonets (a currency preceding the modern Soviet ruble) bears Lenin's likeness and was issued during Stalin's terror.



Iran's currency (shown is a 2,000-rial note, about 66 cents) reflects the revolutionary fervor encouraged by its Islamic regime, including a willingness to become a martyr in conflicts like the war with Iraq.



Latin American bills often change to cope with problems like inflation. Mexico introduced notes for "new pesos" in 1993, with three fewer zeros than the old notes. The 20-peso bill (about \$3.50) shows the revolutionary hero Benito Juarez.

This Chinese 1962 one-jiao note (worth little more than a penny) shows happy worker solidarity in the style of socialist realism.



After breaking from Yugoslavia in 1991, Croatia issued its own dinar notes (this shows Rudjer Boskovic, an 18th-century scientist), but last year scrapped these and changed to the kuna. This disassociated the currency from Yugoslavia's, but also recalled Croatia's wartime Nazi puppet regime, the last to call its money kunas.



The Face Of Cold, Hard Cash

By JAMES BARRON

IN an age when radio stations chronicle the moment-by-moment rise and fall of the yen, the dollar, the mark and the peso — and when huge sums change hands without ever being touched, thanks to computers — it is not hard to forget about cold, hard cash. No matter what happens in the currency markets, a \$1 bill has one thing in common with a 100-franc note or a million-mark bill that was worth exactly one penny when it was issued 70 years ago: it is only a piece of paper.

What paper, though. In this country, a \$1 bill is 25 percent linen and 75 percent cotton, with red and blue synthetic threads woven in to thwart counterfeiters. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving says a bill can be folded and unfolded 4,000 times without tearing.

Unlike faceless computer transfers, cash has a human face — mostly male, except for monarchs like Queen Elizabeth, and of course there are the geese on Canada's \$20 bill and the cranes on Japan's 1,000-yen note. Most of the faces are unsmiling. Eugene Delacroix glowers from France's 100-franc note, with as much intensity as Andrew Jackson on the American \$20 bill.

Overlooked in the fretting over currency values is the value of bills themselves as national symbols. The post-Soviet era has produced many more of these (as did the post-colonial period before it). Lately, however, the issue is to what extent currency should transcend national borders — a topic broached this weekend as leaders of the seven big industrial democracies met in Halifax, Nova Scotia. If European countries switch to a single currency by the end of the century, for example, there may be new opportunities for glum-looking portraiture.

In 1993 the actress Sylvia Bounie organized a graphic competition for the planned European currency unit.

A \$1 bill will last through 4,000 foldings.

or ecu. Ten possible designs were printed in the French television magazine *Tele 7 Jours* and the economic weekly *Le Revenu Français*. Others suggested that one side of the new bill should continue to indicate the value in the former national currency in the country where it is used. "But could you really have a 6.29 ecu note that is also a five?" Andrew Marshall asked recently in *The Independent*.

Maybe not. Hans Tietmeyer, the president of the Bundesbank, has predicted, "We will still be able to pay in Deutschmarks in the year 2000."

If so, some credit is due the Babylonians. They developed a forerunner of paper money — clay tablets, which may be what gave rise to the cliché "hard on the pocketbook." The French produced the first large-scale issue of paper money in the 18th century, though the Chinese supposedly had foldable bills long before that. As history drove the evolution of currency, currency returned the favor by chronicling history. "Virtually every major event in history can be found represented in currency," says Allen G. Berman, co-author of the collector's guide "Warman's Coins and Currency" (who provided some of the examples at left).

In the United States, the various denominations of bills are about a third smaller than they were before 1929, when, by coincidence, investors' portfolios were also downsized in the Great Crash.

Money does not last long: the Bureau of Engraving and Printing says a \$1 bill lasts 18 months, a \$100 bill 9 years. Americans who like to carry very big bills never get their hands on the biggest of all, a \$100,000 bill. The last time any were printed was in January 1935; they never went into general circulation.

The industrial democracies were not alone in contemplating cash last week. The Memphis International Paper Money Show drew 1,200 collectors to a convention center, where some spent new money to buy old. Kevin Foley, the secretary-treasurer of the Professional Currency Dealers Association, is the first to admit that he lives in an increasingly cashless society.

"It's hard to pay cash for a hotel room," said Mr. Foley. "I'm paying with a credit card."

The Nation

The Greening of the Black Middle Class

Continued from page 1

variable, they work longer hours but still make less money than whites do.

Segregated housing and other barriers to mobility persist, ranging from glass ceilings that keep blacks from top executive positions to recurring insults and assumptions based on stereotypes.

Membership in the middle class may be as much a state of mind as of economic realities. Economists say a middle-class household can earn anywhere from \$20,000 and \$60,000 a year, depending on how many mouths there are to feed, local living costs and savings.

Just a generation ago, only 1 in 17 black families even made the contemporary equivalent of \$50,000 or more. By 1988, 1 in 7 did (compared to 1 in 3 white families). From 1967 to 1988, that category expanded from 266,000 black families to more than a million (doubling in the 1980's). In that group, 1 person in 3 was a college graduate, 2 in 3 were between the ages of 35 and 55 and nearly 8 in 10 were married.

In Queens, New York City's storied middle-class borough, the income of black households actually surpassed that of whites during the 1980's. The growth came from two- and three-earner families (headed by couples) working longer hours than their white counterparts. Only 1 in 50 blacks makes more than \$50,000 a year without the help of another family member.

Queens is one of about a dozen racially integrated places with a population of 50,000 or more where the income of black households nearly equals or surpasses that of whites. Common threads bind their black populations: a majority are married, between one-third and two-thirds have completed college and women make up about half the labor force.

The Times's census analysis found that among blacks between the ages of 25 and 44, 1 in 10 classified themselves as professionals in 1970 compared to nearly 1 in 6 by 1990. That represented an increase from about 400,000 to nearly 1.3 million. Among all young professionals, 1 in 20 was black in 1970; by 1990, 1 in 12 was.

Would the gains among blacks have been as great if the Government had not overturned Jim Crow laws and barred discriminatory practices, beginning with the Supreme Court's 1954 ruling that segregated schools were inherently unequal, and continuing with the civil rights revolution of the 1960's? Undoubtedly not. Subsequent affirmative action and other preferential programs probably helped blacks as well. Yet those programs left legions of blacks behind and also benefited many blacks who were already upwardly mobile.

The surge in the number of better-off blacks can also be attributed to the boom in the mid-1980's. But a report for the Population Reference Bureau, a nonpartisan research group, suggests that the market, and those who manage it, needed prodding. "Black children of the civil rights era were the first generation to benefit fully from the expansion in education and equal opportunity law," the report concludes. "Young blacks who were in school in the 1960's reached their 30's and 40's in the 1980's, the ages at which increased educational attainment begins to pay off financially."

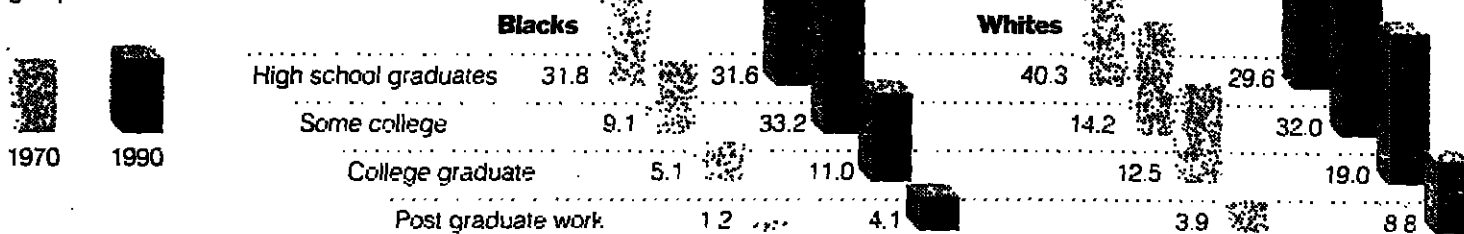
So far, the renewed debate over programs intended to remedy racism's ills and guarantee equal opportunity revolve mostly around who may get hurt, not helped. But ultimately, Government policy often is shaped when conscience is coupled with self-interest. For all Americans, the payoff from a growing black middle class is only beginning.



Many middle-class blacks now earn as much or more than their white counterparts. Above, New York commuters. Maxine Hicks for The New York Times

Education Gains

The highest education levels achieved by 25- to 44-year-olds, as a percentage of each group.



Black and White, Career by Career: How Younger Workers Compare

Some were babies when Jackie Robinson joined the Dodgers, others were teething as the Voting Rights Act was signed, but all black children born in the second half of the 20th century were supposed to have greater opportunities than their parents did.

Having finished school and entered the workforce, those blacks born between 1946 and 1965 have made advancements in the workplace compared to workers in the same age group two decades earlier. But they still make less than white employees, on average, and have seen only small hiring increases in some of the most prestigious occupations.

Still, there is some good news. The arts have been especially welcoming, with black writers, dancers, artists, musicians and designers all having higher median incomes in 1989 than whites.

Salary parity has been reached in some jobs that have been historically held by women — earnings for black secretaries, teachers, telephone operators, cashiers and nurses are at or above the median earnings for whites.

And, despite redlining and other discriminatory practices that continue to keep blacks out of some housing markets, black real estate agents made more money than whites in 1989.

Key

For comparison, the lines show the percentage of the overall workforce aged 25 to 44 that was black.

Percentage of jobs in this occupation held by blacks.

Median annual earnings for workers in this occupation in 1989. The group in bold earned more.

Occupation

10.5% in 1970 12.3% in 1990

% 1990

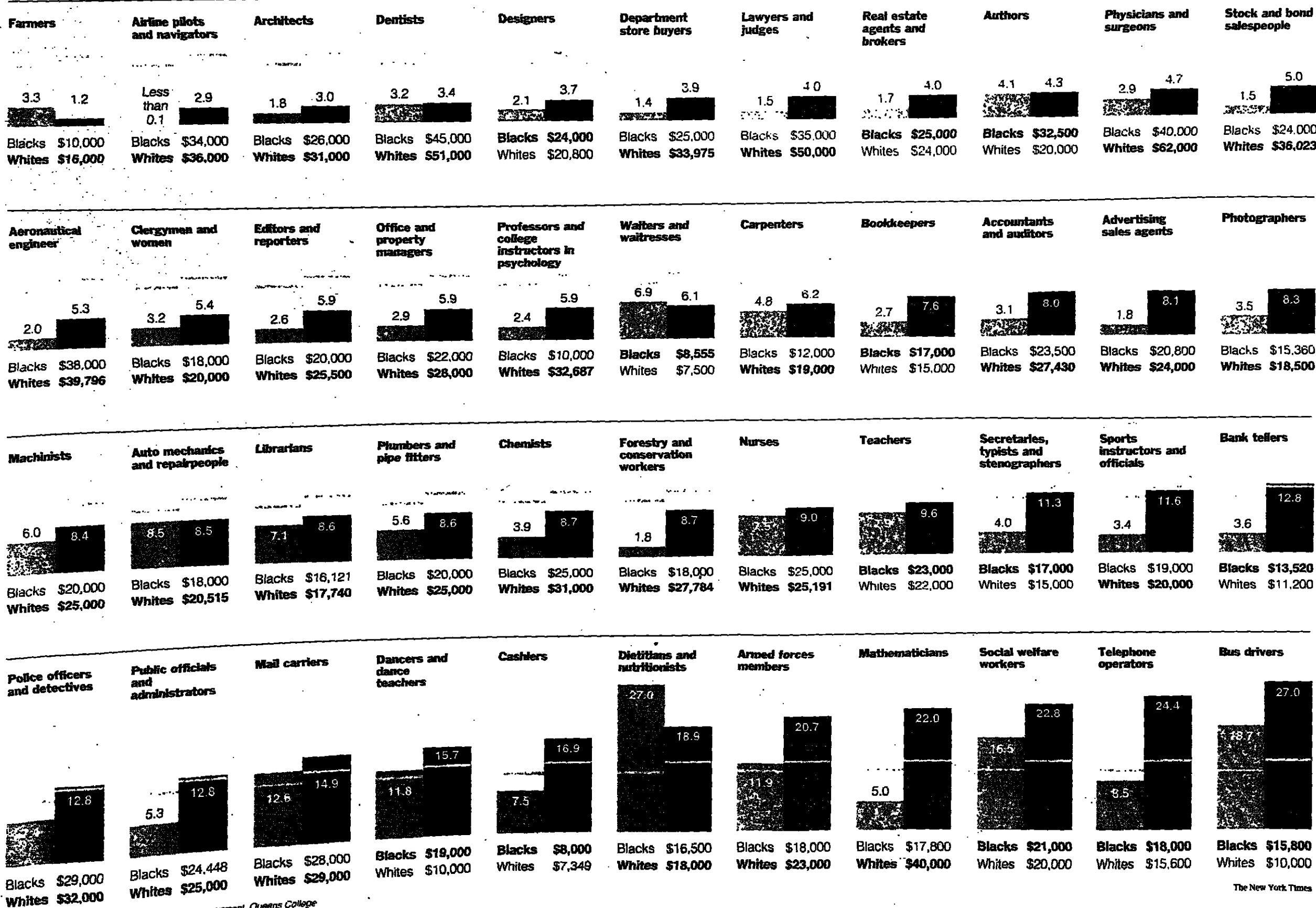
Blacks \$25,000

Whites \$31,000

Data are from a computer analysis that was conducted for The New York Times by Dr. Andrew A. Beveridge of the sociology department at Queens College of the City University of New York. The figures are estimates based on recently restructured data from questionnaires completed by 1 in 100 households during the 1970 and 1990 Censuses.

The restructured data were created by Dr. Steven Ruggles in the history department at the University of Minnesota, who recoded the 1970 and 1990 occupational categories so that they would be comparable.

All analyses are based only upon black and white individuals (including people of Hispanic origin) who were employed at the time of the interview.



Source: Dr. Andrew A. Beveridge, Sociology Department, Queens College

The New York Times

Ideas & Trends

Wouldn't Mother Have Been Proud?

By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

ONE mark of a true politician is to have a sense of the moment, to be able to divine the melody and match it with perfect pitch. But you didn't have to be a candidate for President to know last Sunday in Claremont, N.H., that the moment called for putting on your Sunday best and being civil.

Maybe it was the crowd that inspired President Clinton and House Speaker Newt Gingrich to behave themselves. After all, the audience was made up of people old enough to be their parents, and it was easy to sit there and realize that maybe mother was right all along: You catch more flies with honey than with vinegar.

A hard lesson, particularly for Mr. Gingrich, whose skill with the verbal club got him where he is and who, after his civility on Sunday, was scolded by conservatives for not distinguishing himself from the liberal nemesis sitting next to him. Mr. Gingrich's response: "Conciliation in tone is not a compromise on principles."

Turn Down the Volume

For years now, the nation has been yearning for politicians to heed that lesson. Turn down the volume. Act like adults. And devote your energy to solving the country's problems.

But for all their longing for civility, voters respond to negative campaigning the way children respond to Power Rangers: they love to watch politicians punch and kick and blow one another to smithereens. The voters can't help themselves. They see a negative ad, they respond.

As any candidate who is faltering knows, slinging a little mud can make him shine in the polls.

Just ask Teddy Kennedy. In the spring of 1994, when he was leading in the polls over new-cumner Mitt Romney, a Mormon, Senator Kennedy said that religion should not be an issue. But by September, when they were neck and neck in a race that should have been a lock for the Senator,



Newt Gingrich and Bill Clinton show off their Sunday best.

the Kennedy camp brought up Mr. Romney's church, which, until 1978, excluded black men from the priesthood.

Mr. Romney fumed that Senator Kennedy was betraying the achievement of his brother John, who in 1960 broke down religious prejudice, becoming the first Catholic in the Oval Office. Nonetheless, Senator Kennedy's insinuations about Mr. Romney's relatively exotic religion helped him on the road to political recovery.

"People say they like cooperation more than conflict," says Mark Melman, a Democratic consultant based in Washington. "But voting is about making a choice. And negatives work because in elections, people are making choices."

Studies show that people remember the negative better than the positive — and for good reason. Cave dwellers learned quickly that remembering what hurt helped them survive. "If you could remember negative information, you were less likely to be eaten by wolves," says Kathleen Hall Jamieson, dean of the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania.

"It's easier to appeal to fear than to fact," she adds. "It's faster and more efficient. It's the way we are wired. The question is, if it's faster but has harmful long-term consequences, should we engage in it for short-term advantage? The political system is paying the price for the short-term decision to appeal to fear and conflict over consensus."

Civil discourse seems rare because it is. Even the elaborate protocol in Congress designed to keep debate orderly — "Will the gentleman yield?" — cannot stave off verbal food fights. "Temperatures flare be-

cause this is really important stuff, and it affects people's lives," says Chris Mottola, a Republican consultant based in Philadelphia. "We don't have assassinations. We don't have much civil disobedience. We have uncivil discourse."

Modern American culture is loud and adversarial, and politics reflects the culture. And the ever-adversarial, conflict-seeking press helps shape the politics.

Get Rid of Journalists

"If you want politics to be more civil, get rid of the journalists," advises Robert Lichter, co-director of the Center for Media and Public Affairs. "Politicians have learned that nasty sound bites get attention. When they come together in an unmediated setting, like Clinton and Gingrich, or Clinton and Jerry Brown in '92, they are responsible for their own presentation and they know they would suffer from appearing uncivil. So they turn on the charm."

And sometimes the charm leads to change. Last Sunday's encounter in Claremont seemed to set the stage for President Clinton's conciliatory move later in the week toward Congressional Republicans. But can this mood last? Skeptics abound.

"This outbreak of civility is a temporary phenomenon based on what Clinton thought he needed for his own strategic benefit," said Bill McInturff, a Republican pollster. But now, he suggests, Clinton may turn into a hostage who must deal with the "terrorist" Republicans. "The Republicans will up the demands. He's on our terrain, on issues where we have enhanced credibility, and we'll find a way to keep pushing him until he blinks."

Actors Aren't Alone Trudging Highlands

By SARAH LYALL

H ELEN MORRISON doesn't much mind that Rob Roy, the real person, was red-haired and just 5 foot 5, in contrast to Rob Roy, the movie character, as played by Liam Neeson in the film of the same name. Nor is Mrs. Morrison particularly bothered by the fact that Mr. Neeson's Scottish accent often sounds Irish (which is what he is).

In fact, "Rob Roy's" Scottish scenery is so beguiling that its characters could almost have been dressed in chef's costumes and speaking Esperanto for all Mrs. Morrison, who lives about 20 miles away from the Rob Roy Visitor Center here, cares. "If it brings money into the country," she said, "they can do whatever they want."

Scotland has been thrust into the popular culture spotlight this summer, with the coincidental release of "Rob Roy" and "Braveheart," Mel Gibson's film about the medieval Scottish hero William Wallace. Which is maybe a good thing, since most foreigners don't know much about Scotland. They know, vaguely, that the men wear plaid skirts and sometimes play bagpipes; they know (many of them) that they like Scotch whisky, and that cooked sheep's innards served up in a sheep's stomach are considered a delicious treat; they know that the weather is bad, the hills rolling, and the residents fierce. But Scot-

For tourism's sake, Scotland seizes an opportunity offered by pop culture.

land's problem is that it has always lived in the shadow of its more self-satisfied neighbor to the south.

"We would be quite happy if people would stop thinking of Scotland as just a little piece of England," said Janet Michael, who, as manager of the Rob Roy center, directs visitors to the exhibit inside, labeled: "Rob Roy: hero or villain?" ("We've had one person in five years," she said, "who thought he was a villain.")

Ms. Michael and co-workers are busier than usual these days. No figures are yet available, but anecdotal evidence indicates that people are treating "Rob Roy" and "Braveheart" as extended travel brochures. "We saw the Americans first, within a week of 'Rob Roy' coming out," Ms. Michael said, "and soon afterwards, we had the Canadians and Australians."

One such American visitor was 22-year-old Chris Thompson from Maine, who had put on his black Sid Vicious T-shirt, pulled his long black hair back into a ponytail and made a pilgrimage to the village of Balquhider and the grave of the man immortalized in fiction as a Robin Hood-esque figure by Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Thompson pronounced Rob Roy "cool" and said he admired him particularly because "he rebelled against the people in power."

Particularly satisfying to the Scots, of course, would be the way both "Braveheart" (which hasn't yet opened in Europe) and "Rob Roy" (which opened here in May) depict the English as cruel, corrupt oppressors mincing around in effete outfits. And in both films, brave Scottish underdogs prevail the way American colonists might have prevailed 200 years ago.

The release of these and other movies being wholly or partly filmed in Scotland — including "Mary Reilly," with Julia Roberts, and "Loch Ness," with Ted Danson — coincides with a period of renewed Scottish nationalism and attention to local history, language and culture. Last year's Booker Prize in Britain, for instance, went to "How Late It Was, How Late," a novel written entirely in Glaswegian dialect by the Scottish author James Kelman, who accused the English of cultural imperialism and made a rousing case for the Scottish way of life. Many Scots, sick of being seen as England's colorful cousins, are calling for a Scottish Parliament, with some even arguing that Scotland should declare independence. Thus, the themes



Sign for the Rob Roy Visitor Center.

presented in the movies — that Scots are honest, honorable and proud and live in particularly nice surroundings — have given the Scottish Tourist Board, which has a puny budget of \$12.7 million a year, a perfect opportunity to show off on the cheap. Tourism is Scotland's biggest industry, employing 180,000 people and generating some \$3.2 billion in revenue each year, but the feeling is that it could be bigger still.

"Scotland is known as a name to people, but they don't know about the scenery and the green, mystical landscape," said Derek Reid, the group's chief executive, who still recalls fondly Scotland's last successful movie, 1983's "Local Hero," with Burt Lancaster, and hopes to turn "Rob Roy" into Scotland's very own "Crocodile Dundee." (That movie, and commercials in which its star, Paul Hogan, exhorted people to grill their shrimp on the barbie, increased tourism in Australia by about 20 percent, he said.)

To that end, the Tourist Board hired a consultant in New York to formulate a Scottish marketing plan, and travelled to the United States for presentations to travel agents and writers. The group also persuaded "Rob Roy's" producers to insert a notice before the credits, offering free pamphlets via an 800-number that an estimated 30,000 people have called so far.

Meanwhile, shops report increased sales of items in Rob Roy's tartan; the Rob Roy center is to receive \$550,000 in refurbishment-and-expansion money; agencies that help people uncover their Scottish roots are enjoying an upswing in inquiries; and in Auchtermuchty, a luxury hotel, Glenagles, has opened a Rob Roy suite, in which, for \$1,700 a night, guests can stay in a room decorated with period furniture and Liam Neeson's film costume.

With typical Scottish uprightness, the Tourist Board isn't planning to capitalize on "Braveheart" because it was mostly filmed in Ireland. Nor, said Celia Stevenson, chief executive of Scottish Screen Locations, are tourists clamoring to see the sites from "Shallow Grave," the recent film about three Edinburgh yuppies who dismember their roommate. "I haven't met anyone saying, 'I'm here because I saw 'Shallow Grave,'" Ms. Stevenson said, "although it did cause enormous interest with the French."



"Braveheart" was filmed mostly in Ireland.

From Valor to Publicity

What It Takes to Make a Hero

By LENA WILLIAMS

The hero is a feeling, a man seen As if the eye was an emotion, As if in seeing we saw our feeling In the object seen and saved that mystic Against the sight, the penetrating, Pure eye.

Wallace Stevens
"To a Hero in a Time of Crisis"

AMERICA has often been indiscriminate about who gets called a hero. The title has been bestowed upon everyone from multi-million-dollar athletes to ordinary men and women who risk their lives to save others. Today, the term is bandied about so loosely, Arnold Schwarzenegger is mentioned in the same breath as Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Increasingly, heroism has become open to interpretation, with little distinction given to personal achievement or the circumstances under which acts of valor occur.

When Capt. Scott F. O'Grady was rescued by Marines in a daring raid June 8, after spending six days in a Bosnian forest, eluding Serbian troops, scavenging for water and hunting ants for food, the Air Force fighter pilot was embraced by an adoring public as a national hero. President Clinton greeted him with open arms at the White House. Hollywood producers scurried to obtain the film rights of his ordeal. Even the press grew starry-eyed about the pilot, whom Newsweek and U.S.A. Today alternately described as a John Wayne or Tom Cruise type.

Captain O'Grady seemed uncomfort-



World War I: Sergeant York triumphs.



1995: Capt. Scott F. O'Grady returns.

able with the public adulation.

"I am not a Rambo," said Captain O'Grady during a news conference following his rescue. "This is really amazing to me, all this attention I'm getting and everyone saying 'You're a hero, you're a hero. Naah, I'm not a hero. All I was was a scared little bunny rabbit trying to hide, trying to survive.'"

Those who braved enemy fire to rescue him, like Capt. Thomas O. Hanford of the Air Force and the marines who carried out the daring mission, are the true heroes, Captain O'Grady told his admirers. Some saw his modesty as further evidence of gallantry.

But consider his point. Should those who merely survive an ordeal be deemed heroes? Are valor and heroism synonymous? Is society debasing the idea of heroism by using it to describe anyone who makes people feel good about themselves?

"The hero is always a barometer to the national climate of opinion," Marshall Fishwick, the historian wrote in "The Hero, American Style" (David McKay 1969). "Every hero mirrors the time and place in which he lives. He must reflect men's innermost hopes and beliefs in a public way."

In a time of national anxiety and collective vulnerability and a confused foreign policy, Captain O'Grady emerged from the forest, triumphant, gun in hand. With his self-deprecating manner, boyish good looks and inner strength, he embodies the modern-day version of the American ideal: strong, virtuous and magnanimous. Arguably, those who rescued Captain O'Grady are heroes, too, although they,

like the captain, would say they were only doing their jobs. That they were pretty much left out of the limelight perhaps has more to do with political expediency at the White House, Americans' need for a hurry-up, feel-good moment and the public relations machine at the Pentagon than with questions of their worthiness.

Historians, sociologists and other experts say the authentic American heroes and heroines are those who withstand the test of time, whose actions testify to their greatness and whose visions help transform the world. Those consistently cited in opinion polls include Dr. King, Charles Lindbergh, Abraham Lincoln, Amelia Earhart, Eleanor Roosevelt and Jesse Owens.

"The hero created himself," Daniel J. Boorstin, the historian, wrote 30 years ago in his book "The Image." "The dead hero becomes immortal," Mr. Boorstin continued. "He becomes more vital with the passage of time."

Legends, however, are hard acts to follow.

Captain O'Grady appears to be among the few who understand the true meaning of hero and all that it engenders. He knows



1937: Amelia Earhart vanishes.

that his accomplishment pales when compared to that of the World War I hero, Sgt. Alvin York, who in 1918 killed 25 German soldiers and marched 132 prisoners back into Allied lines. Perhaps Captain O'Grady's reluctance to bask in the glory was a polite protest against his use as a political pawn in a war of words, policies and election campaigns. That in itself might be deemed a heroic act.

JPM 10150

Off U.S. Coast, The Oil Giants Gird For Battle

By AGISSALPUKAS

TWO feet of rain had fallen around New Orleans at the height of last month's fierce Gulf storm, shutting down regular air service into the city, and still the oil executives kept coming. One group hired a private jet and then a helicopter. Others had to abandon their car to wade through water up to their necks, holding their briefcases high to keep them dry.

The Government was selling oil and gas leases in the Gulf of Mexico and a little derring-do to get to the auction site was a small price to pay for a piece of the action. When the bidding was over at the Interior Department's Minerals Management Service office in the flooded suburb of Metairie, the executives had forked over \$307 million for drilling rights — nearly triple what the Government had expected.

The Great Oil Rush of the mid-1990's is on, and in a most unexpected setting.

As recently as three years ago, many oil executives described the Gulf of Mexico as a dead sea, a played-out place where production could only fall and drilling for new reserves would be futile. Now there is a growing conviction that the gulf holds reserves even larger than those in Alaska's Prudhoe Bay, the last huge domestic discovery. And no one wants to be left behind.

"There's a lot of money to be made out there," said John E. Miers, vice president of the Amoco Worldwide Exploration Business Group.

The intense bidding last month by Amoco and other industry giants like Shell, Mobil and British Petroleum shows just how much money is at stake — and how alive the gulf has suddenly become.

Starting to dot the horizon are billion-

dollar rigs that can bring oil up in waters that are thousands of feet deep. Shell is the acknowledged leader on that front. Meanwhile, exploration ships like the New Venture ply the shallower waters, searching for overlooked pockets of oil and gas in older fields and new treasures long hidden under thick layers of salt that cover some parts of the gulf's bottom. A joint venture involving Amoco, Phillips Petroleum and Anadarko Petroleum has scored big in that area.

Behind the rebirth are broad technological advances in rig construction and prospecting techniques. One day recently, for example, the New Venture was trolling for oil 50 miles off the coast of Galveston, Tex., by using a pair of on-board supercomputers to turn seismic readings into three-dimensional models of deposits buried 15,000 feet beneath the gulf's floor.

Also pushing the turnaround has been the industry's slow progress in developing the huge reserves of the politically unstable former Soviet Union — where today's oil rush was supposed to have taken place.

Having taken another look at prospects closer to home, industry executives are now smiling. Below all the layers of salt on the gulf's continental shelf and the inky mile-deep waters further out lie fields far exceeding the 12 billion barrels at Prudhoe Bay, according to some projections. The gulf's deep-water reserves alone have been estimated as high as 15 billion barrels. Billions of barrels more are thought to be in the shallower waters.

"It will be the biggest thing since Prudhoe Bay — there is no question about it," said John H. Lichtblau, chairman of the New York-based Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

Oil production in the gulf will increase from about 900,000 barrels a day this year,

or 17 percent of total domestic output, to about 1.6 million barrels a day by 2000, or about 28 percent of the country's output, according to Mr. Lichtblau's projections.

With the United States dependent on foreign sources for about half of its oil, a surge in gulf output would give the country some help against any moves by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to cut production and raise oil prices, now hovering at around \$19 a barrel.

It should also give the oil companies more time in which to nail down the kind of contractual and legal protections that they would need before investing heavily in Russia and other former Soviet republics, where proven reserves already total about 57 billion barrels.

The industry will also profit from exporting the technological tricks that it is learning to play in the gulf. They may eventually be put to use in deep-water fields in the North Sea, parts of the Pacific and off the coast of West Africa, among other places.

Another likely beneficiary is the gulf's regional economy, long heavily dependent on the energy industry, which suffered in the 1980's as domestic oil production tumbled in the face of low prices and dwindling production. The industry's domestic work force has been sliced in half — to about 450,000, from 920,000 in 1982 — while hundreds of small companies in the region have gone under or been forced to merge.

Now, things are going the other way, with struggling companies starting to revive and new ones sprouting up, like Petroleum Geo-Services, which operates the New Venture and 12 other high-tech ships like it.

The company was founded in 1991 by eight partners who worked out of an office in Houston that they borrowed from another company at night. P.G.S. now has a workforce of 1,100, mostly deployed in the gulf but also in the North Sea. Its revenues have surged, reaching \$258 million last year. Its stock price has also soared, from \$11.75 when the company went public in 1993 to the high 20's. On the Nasdaq exchange, it closed Friday at \$29.37, up 25 cents.

Still, the Gulf of Mexico will never be America's answer to the Persian Gulf, around which are countries with about 663 billion barrels. The United States' dependence on imported oil is expected to continue to grow, even with the Gulf of Mexico producing more, just not as quickly. Rosy projections about the size of reserves here could fade. And further technological refinements will be needed to add to the reach of the current generation of deep-water rigs.

But none of that is taking away any of the gulf's glow in industry eyes.

"You don't have to worry that the U.S. Government will expropriate your fields or that war is going to break out," said James Stone, the oil industry analyst for Wertheim Schroder & Company.

Reidar Michaelsen, chairman of Petroleum Geo-Services, added, "The companies went to Russia and little has happened. Now they're coming back to the gulf because this is the cheapest oil they can produce. It's in their backyard and they have most of the infrastructure in place."

The shallow waters of the gulf are dotted with scores of production platforms and crisscrossed with hundreds of miles of pipelines. Except for exploration and drilling costs, companies generally have to make little added investment to get more production out of equipment that has long been paid for.

"You have the platforms, you have the pipelines," said Amoco's Mr. Miers. "If you can find some oil, it's very cheap to produce it."

So, who is finding it, or is likely to?

In deep-water drilling, to some extent everybody is playing catch-up to Shell. The company operates the current deep-water record holder, the Auger platform, which is tethered to the gulf floor in water half a mile deep. The \$1.2 billion rig went into production more than a year ago, and several of its wells are true gushers, yielding oil in record daily volumes for the gulf. Shell is set to launch another deep-water rig next year and is joining Exxon and Amoco to build a third, at a cost of nearly \$1 billion.

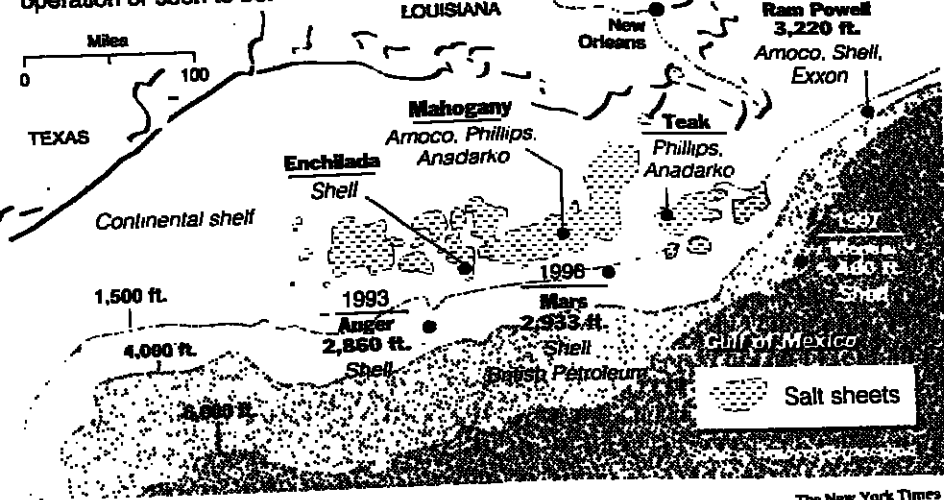
Some companies are behind in building the deep-water platforms, which are floating hulls tethered by steel tendons to barn-size anchors.

Still others, like Mobil, are even further behind because their exploration sites are few in number or from the second tier, shortcomings that came about in part because until recently they did not seem to matter. But Mobil, for one, has been moving to catch up, bidding aggressively to win leases on some choice blocks at last month's Government sale.

"We didn't have as good a position in the

New Vistas

The oil industry has been drilling in deeper water in the Gulf of Mexico to tap oil reserves, but a new technology is allowing engineers to locate oil fields underneath salt sheets on the shallower continental shelf. Here are some of the new fields discovered underneath the salt sheets, the oil companies that have the rights to them, and some of the deep wells already in operation or soon to be.



The New York Times

deep water as we would have liked," said Robert White, president of Mobil Exploration and Producing U.S. Inc.

Mobil has also teamed up with Enserch Exploration Partners Ltd., a smaller independent oil company that has been active in the gulf's deep water, buying a 40 percent interest in one of its prospects. The two companies will sink six exploration wells this year in fields 2,800 feet below the surface.

In shallower waters, Amoco, Phillips and Anadarko are the stars because they scored the first commercial success in finding oil under layers of salt. Such finds, called sub salt deposits, had been impenetrable to seismic surveys until ways were found to harness computers to decipher the soundings.

In fact, whether searching in older fields or in new sub salt areas, high-tech gear and knowledge are essential.

"The industry is now being driven by technology," said David Simon, the group chief executive of British Petroleum.

The new approach is a far cry from the industry's colorful past, when wildcaters would jump for joy when they hit a gusher in the field. Now the excitement often comes in offices full of computer screens and printouts where the silence is broken only by the sound of hands tapping keyboards.

Similarly, the current surge is being led by executives who are spending less time in the field and more time with laptops analyzing data.

Bennett Z. Spevack, Amoco's exploration manager for Europe and the United States, has spent the past five years with a 15-member team analyzing parts of a sub salt section of the gulf that covers about 9,000 square miles. Much of the section is 80 to 100 miles off the coast of Texas and Louisiana, where the water is only about 150 to 400 feet deep.

For years these areas remained a mystery because the sound waves sent by exploration equipment were severely distorted by the salt layers, preventing geologists from getting a clear picture of what was below.

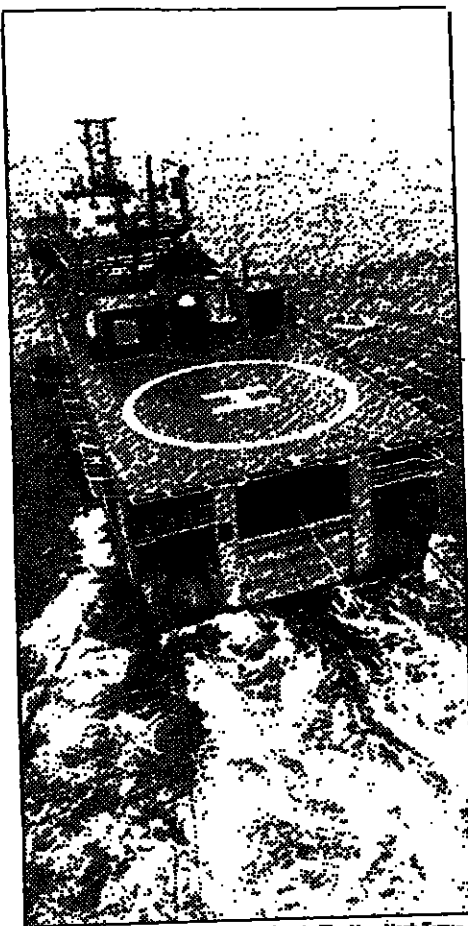
Then along came the new technology. Now, extensive seismic surveys take individual "pictures" of small slices of terrain. These are then run through supercomputers, which use programs supplied by geologists to adjust the images to compensate for the distortion of the sound waves. Ultimately, the geologists create a three-dimensional model of the survey area that they interpret based on past experience.

"Basically, it has given us a much clearer picture of what's down there," said Mr. Spevack, looking at a survey image on a computer screen at Amoco's headquarters in Houston.

Nevertheless, he cautioned, the models are partly based on inferences made by his staff and are far from foolproof.

In spite of the uncertainty, there has already been a payoff, in the Mahogany section of the exploration area. In that section, about 80 miles off the Louisiana coast, intense surveying led a team from Amoco, Anadarko and Phillips to drill in the fall of 1993, finding a field 15,000 feet beneath the gulf floor that could have reserves of 100 million barrels or more.

A second well, sunk last fall to a depth of 19,100 feet, also hit oil and gas deposits that are being brought to the surface in commercial amounts. The three companies, as well as others in the industry, are becoming convinced that the \$200 million being spent on the project can be recovered and a hefty profit can be made.



Petroleum Geo-Services is searching for oil with high-tech ships.

The approach being used to explore at Mahogany is far different from what was typically employed in the past, when a well was simply drilled if some formations looked promising. Costs were not as high as today because the drilling didn't have to go as deep. That approach led to thousands of dry wells in the 1980's.

"We were dreamers," Mr. Spevack recalled. "Now we're more focused and constrained by the data." With sub salt wells costing from \$13 million to \$15 million each, a company can't afford to come up with too many dry ones.

"This is the most significant discovery in shallow water in the gulf in the last decade," said John W. Laird, an Amoco geologist who helped put together the Mahogany find.

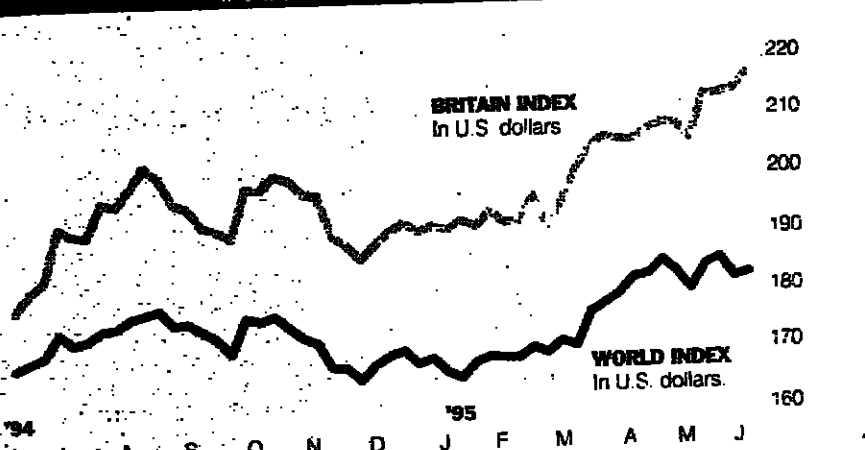
"The risk was very high and it worked." There have been big payoffs as well for others who have been betting on the gulf, especially those who jumped in when the odds were long.

That is the case for the partners at Petroleum Geo-Services, who have been successful in using the new technology to greatly drive down the cost of surveying.

One of them, Bjarte Bruheim, gave up a high-paying position as vice president of marine operations at Schlumberger Ltd. to join the new venture. As president and chief operating officer of P.G.S., Mr. Bruheim, who is Norwegian, got stock options in the new company. He now owns about 250,000 shares, a stake that is worth more than \$7 million.

The secret to the partners' success, he said, was that they did not listen to the common wisdom that the gulf was dying. "No banks would lend us money, no one would listen to us in Houston," he recalled. "But you can still make it if you stick together and stick to your idea."

WORLD STOCK MARKETS



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the FT Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd. in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries.

PERFORMANCE IN U.S. DOLLARS									
Country	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	YTD Rank	Dividend Yield	Index	Week % Chg.	YTD % Chg.
Australia	164.59	0.4	9	-4.1	23	4.19	150.37	2.2	2.2
Austria	191.26	-2.4	25	4.7	20	1.27	139.10	-5.5	-5.5
Belgium	192.06	0.2	11	14.0	5	3.84	136.14	3.0	3.0
Brazil	134.55	1.4	4	-17.5	25	1.51	225.01	-11.6	-11.6
Britain	219.07	1.2	6	12.4	9	4.15	201.99	9.4	9.4
Canada	142.60	1.4	5	10.2	14	2.48	142.70	8.6	8.6
Denmark	275.65	-1.9	24	9.5	16	1.55	205.06	-1.6	-1.6
Finland	220.04	0.9	7	18.3	2	1.56	198.66	7.4	7.4
France	192.68	-0.1	15	11.7	11	3.15	140.94	2.9	2.9
Germany	157.55	-0.3	16	9.9	15	2.07	114.73	-0.7	-0.7
Hong Kong	364.05	0.4	10	11.6	12	3.78	361.54	11.6	11.6
Ireland	231.09	0.1	13	12.1	10	3.60	199.05	5.8	5.8
Italy	72.69	-2.6	26	-3.5	22	1.91	89.48	-1.9	-1.9
Japan	144.28	-1.8	23	-8.1	24	0.97	77.10	-22.1	-22.1
Malaysia	546.24	0.6	8	14.0	6	1.59	513.74	9.0	9.0
Mexico	967.52	4.1	1	-31.7	26	2.05	654.72	-14.2	-14.2
Netherlands	248.11	-0.9	18	14.4	4	3.59	177.51	3.3	3.3
New Zealand	79.65	-0.9	19	13.0	8	4.68	63.13	8.0	8.0
Norway	228.73	2.4	2	7.3	18	2.18	193.69	-1.0	-1.0
Singapore	392.17	-0.8	17	5.1	19	1.70	252.26	0.6	0.6
South Africa	341.06	-0.0	14	1.3	21	2.53	273.42	-8.8	-8.8
Spain	146.29	-1.2	20	10.9	13	4.19	134.82	2.5	2.5
Sweden	262.18	-1.7	22	13.4	7	2.12	281.51	10.7	10.7
Switzerland	196.47	-1.3	21	18.9	1	1.82	141.28	5.4	5.4
Thailand	171.17	0.1	12	-8.2	17	2.66	163.82	6.3	6.3
United States	220.54	2.2	3	17.5	3	2.61	220.54	17.5	17.5

COMPOSITE INDICES				
Europe	188.96	-0.0	11.8	3.17
Asia/Pacific	154.73	-1.4	-5.8	1.36
Europe/Pacific	168.90	-0.8	1.7	2.20
World	185.10	0.4	7.0	2.36

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1995 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and NatWest Securities Ltd.

CURRENCIES				
Country	Currency	Friday	Last Friday	Week % Chg.
Japan	Yen per U.S. \$	84.76	84.29	+0.56
Germany	Marks per U.S. \$	1.4002	1.4053	-0.36
Canada	Canadian \$ per U.S. \$	1.3820	1.3777	+0.31
Britain	U.S. \$ per British pound	1.6048	1.5953	+0.66

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets, exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

UPS AND DOWNS

June 12-16: Stocks Go Up Despite Uncertainty in the Bond Market

PRICES		
DOMESTIC EQUITIES		
Broad market	Up 2.25%	539.83
S. & P. 500 index	Up 1.96%	4,510.79
Blue chips	Up 2.03%	280.80
Dow 30 industrials	Up 2.03%	280.80
Small capitalization	Up 2.03%	280.80
Russell 2000 index	Up 2.03%	280.80

DOMESTIC BONDS		
Treasuries	Up 1.07%	179.87
Ryan Labs. Total Return	Down 1.83%	92.31
Municipals	Up 0.97%	762.03
Bond Buyer index	Up 0.97%	762.03
Corporates	Up 0.97%	762.03
Merrill Lynch Master index	Up 0.97%	762.03

AROUND THE WORLD		
European stocks	Down 0.05%	188.96
F.T. Actuaries Europe	Down 1.43%	154.73
Asian stocks	Down 1.43%	154.73
F.T. Actuaries Pacific Basin	Up 0.41%	392.70
Gold	Up 0.41%	392.70
New York cash price	Up 0.41%	392.70

Foreign stock indexes are shown in dollar terms.

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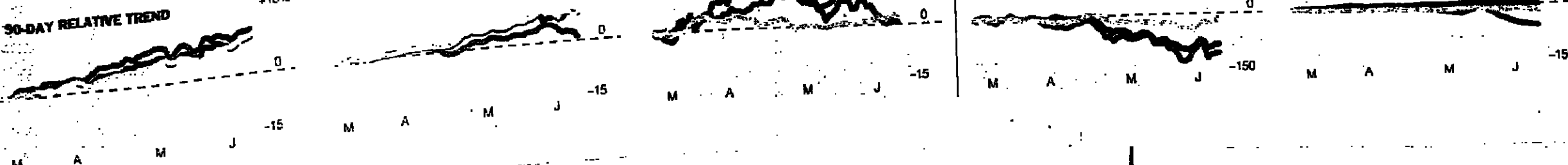
BONDS		
Long bonds	6.62%	Down 10 basis pts.
30-year Treasuries	5.73%	Down 27 basis pts.
Short bonds	6.22%	Up 13 basis pts.
2-year Treasuries	6.22%	Up 13 basis pts.
Municipals	6.22%	Up 13 basis pts.
Bond Buyer index	6.22%	Up 13 basis pts.

In basis points: 100 basis points = 1 percentage point.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

MONEY MARKET FUNDS		
Bank fund average	5.49%	Down 1 basis pt.
Bank C.D.'s	5.30%	Down 6 basis pts.
1-year small savers	2.55%	Up 6 b.p.
Stocks	2.55%	Up 6 b.p.
S. & P. 500 dividend yield	2.55%	Up 6 b.p.

Change in basis points.



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor; Bloomberg Financial Markets; The Bond Buyer; Datastream; Goldman, Sachs; IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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The Endangered West

A sample of recent bulletins from the Old West: Montana rewrites some of the country's strongest water pollution laws as a favor to the mining industry. Idaho lawmakers award potential polluters a major voice in setting clean water standards. Utah's Governor rebuffs the stated wishes of Utah's citizens to set aside 5.7 million acres of state land as protected wilderness. Washington State's Legislature passes the nation's most far-reaching "takings" law, weakening essential land-use controls. Wyoming's Legislature authorizes a bounty on wolves — recently re-introduced into Yellowstone National Park and protected under the Federal Endangered Species Act.

Clearly, the United States Congress is not the only place where laws protecting the environment are under siege. Throughout the West, particularly in the Rocky Mountains, state legislators and governors, egged on by commercial interests and by small but noisy groups of property-rights advocates, are engaged in full-scale mutiny against Federal and state regulations meant to protect what is left of America's natural resources.

What we are seeing is an updated but more ominous version of the Sagebrush Rebellion of the early Reagan years. That revolt was dominated by ranching interests protesting Federal regulation of public lands. The present explosion embraces not only those familiar despoilers but mining companies, timber barons, developers, big commercial farmers and virtually anyone else who stands to profit from relaxation of environmental controls.

The war in the West and the war in Congress on basic environmental protections have much in common. First, both are being driven and in some cases underwritten by big business. Second, both are being waged to save the "little guy" from Federal tyranny. Third, this alleged little guy is nowhere to be found when the time comes to draft crippling legislation. Indeed, his wishes have been largely ignored. Poll after poll suggests that what ordinary citizens want is more environmental protection if it means a cleaner environment and a healthier society. But that is not what this Congress and its Western allies want to give them.

Montana and Idaho are particularly sad cases. Despite citizen complaints, and virtually unanimous editorial opposition, two bills whistled through the Montana Legislature that would in effect permit higher levels of toxic wastes to reach the state's streams and lakes. They were signed, with some reluctance, by the Governor. Mining lobbyists were conspicuous during the parliamentary maneuvering — including representatives from Crown Butte and its Canadian parent, Noranda Inc. These companies are working relentlessly for permission to build in geologically precarious terrain a gold mine that would leave a permanent reservoir of pollutants in the watershed of one of Montana's most important wilderness streams.

Idaho's people — not to mention its endangered

Snake River salmon — face a double threat. Under a new statute, acceptable water quality levels will be set by watershed advisory groups. These groups will be well stocked with large landowners and representatives from timber, mining, and agribusiness companies, who are virtually certain to write new and more permissive regulations. Meanwhile, back in Washington, an Idaho Republican, Dirk Kempthorne, is leading the Senate charge to cripple the Endangered Species Act, which provides what little protection the salmon have. If Senator Kempthorne succeeds in transferring protection of endangered species from Washington to Boise, it will be goodbye salmon, with grizzlies and wolves to follow.

There are, of course, honorable exceptions. In Colorado, for example, ranchers, environmentalists and state officials were able to agree on less destructive grazing practices — although it took a half-dozen or so exhausting visits from Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt to get the agreement. But nearly everywhere one turns the anti-Washington ideologies seem to have the upper hand.

The most conspicuous example is Nevada, where officials in Nye County passed a series of ordinances claiming ownership of Federal lands and then set about physically intimidating employees from the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The Justice Department has now sued to reaffirm Federal jurisdiction, but Nye County's rebels have inspired imitators: More than 70 rural Western counties have passed or proposed laws to "take back" the public lands.

Lost in all the rhetoric about individualism and states' rights is one basic legal fact: At no time have the Western public lands belonged to the states. They were acquired by treaty, conquest or purchase by the Federal Government acting on behalf of all the citizens of the United States. Lost, too, is a colossal irony. Western ranchers have traditionally fed well at the trough of Federal beneficence. In their war against Washington, they are biting the hand that has fed them lavish subsidies and protected them against the disasters of nature and the vagaries of the marketplace.

But all of this escapes the Sons-of-Sagebrushers. The fact that there might be an overriding national interest in preserving the public lands and forests from exploitation is not something that quickly pops to their minds. Nor does this fact seem to register with the newer breed of rebels in the statehouses and state legislatures who would nullify more than two decades of struggle to clean America's waterways, preserve its wetlands and otherwise protect its dwindling natural heritage.

There can be no satisfaction in any of this — except perhaps to the enemies of the environment in a Congress that is well on its way to abandoning any pretense to national stewardship.

Planes the Generals Don't Want

It is not often the Pentagon declines a chance to get money from Congress. But the Joint Chiefs of Staff did just that on the B-2 Stealth bomber, saying the Air Force needs no more than the 20 planes already approved and in production. In a depressing display of parochial greed, the House voted last week for more planes anyway, hoping to pump money and jobs into districts around the country. It was hardly an inspiring example of the budget-cutting discipline members so fervently espouse.

The Budget Committee chairman, John Kasich, a Republican, defied his party leaders and co-sponsored an amendment to excise the two additional \$1.2 billion B-2's from the defense authorization bill. But more than 70 Democrats, many from states with B-2 production facilities, joined 146 Republicans to defeat the amendment. In a crazed spending spree, the House went on to authorize a \$267 billion defense budget for 1996, \$9 billion more than the Pentagon requested.

The case for more Stealth bombers centers on

the plane's clear advantages as a long-range, high-tech weapon. No one doubts its ability to evade detection and deliver nuclear or conventional bombs over great distances. But the plane's primary purpose — slipping past air defenses to attack targets in the Soviet Union — has vanished. Money has already been allocated to build 20 B-2's, more than enough for the diminished threats facing the United States. There is little reason to add two more, especially since only six have been built so far. No shutdown of production is imminent.

In addition, Mr. Kasich argues convincingly — and the Joint Chiefs agree — that the Pentagon already has the requisite strike capability with existing aircraft, which have some advantages over the B-2 for sustained bombing campaigns.

When the generals turn down billion-dollar aircraft, Congress ought to take the hint. If the House is incapable of turning off the Pentagon procurement spigot, the Senate must do so when it takes up the defense budget.

New Assaults on Legal Services

The Legal Services Corporation, the federally funded program to help poor people with legal problems, has never had it easy. Created by Congress in 1974 to insulate poverty lawyers from political pressure, the corporation barely survived the destructive Reagan Administration and the neglectful Bush Administration. Now the program has friends in the White House but must endure a hostile, Republican-controlled Congress.

Powerful Republican enemies include Senator Phil Gramm and Representative John Kasich, who would use their budget axes to kill the program entirely. The Senate's budget resolution is only slightly more benign, calling for a 35 percent cut in a meager budget of \$415 million. Some cuts are inevitable in these times, but crippling or killing the program must be resisted.

Alexander Forger, a New York bar leader and president of the corporation, will need to rally the program's strong supporters in the legal profession and show that Legal Services remains a budget bargain, the most efficient way yet devised to deliver lawyers for the poor.

In this round Mr. Forger must contend with a

new foe, the right-wing Christian Coalition with its tortured complaint that the program fosters divorce and illegitimacy. The program's 320 understaffed neighborhood offices do not chase divorce clients. All they do is make sure that poor people with family problems get the legal representation all citizens deserve.

These lawyers spend most of their time coping with daunting caseloads of eviction and installment credit cases, but they occasionally sue governments to enforce laws designed to help the poor. For this they are labeled social engineers and subjected to increasing restrictions by Congress. In fact, these underpaid lawyers, while zealous and imaginative, are no revolutionaries but professional agents who help make the legal and social system work.

New members of Congress keep learning how moderate the program is. They also keep hearing tales of activism and abuse drummed up by unhappy losers like farm organizations forced to treat migrant workers in accordance with existing law. They learn also that the tales are exaggerated or downright false. This educational process must continue if this valuable program is to survive.

Morality Has No Place in Organ Transplants

To the Editor:

Re "Transplants, Morality and Mickey" (Week in Review, June 11): Emphasis on the ethics of transplants for alcoholics highlights the continuing national dilemma of organ shortage. The problems associated with a demand for transplantation, that far outstrips the supply of organs include increased patient waiting times for transplant, increased patient deaths and increased patient suffering. They should not include increased societal bias and discrimination.

Your article suggests how "moralists" might interpret Mickey Mantle's condition. The moralist view overlooks the classification of alcoholism as a disease that, like any other disease causing end-stage liver failure, does not reflect on the value of a human being.

The American Medical Association has defined alcoholism as a disease, and the American Psychiatric Association has developed diagnostic criteria for alcohol dependence and alcohol abuse syndromes. The Federal Government includes alcoholism in the impairments that entitle an individual to be evaluated for and, if eligible, to receive Social Security disability benefits.

Additionally, legislators included alcoholism in the examples of diseases and conditions protected against discrimination under the Americans With Disabilities Act. Protection under the law places alcoholism in the company of diseases like cancer, heart disease, emotional illness and muscular dystrophy.

The moralist view your article presents also fails to acknowledge that medically, no compelling reason exists to refuse alcoholics transplants. A study conducted at the University of Pittsburgh found that patient and graft survival rates for alcoholics matched those for nonalcoholics.

We find offensive Dr. Mark Siegler's comment in the article that

a patient's social status entitles him or her to preferential treatment. It offends the concept of individualism and equality upon which American values are founded. It also offends the principles of fairness and equity that guided transplant professionals and the United Network for Organ Sharing in the formulation of a system of liver allocations.

Instead of concentrating efforts on excluding categories of Americans from transplant treatment, we as a society should focus on how to increase the supply of organs for transplant. For instance, the Partnership for Organ Donation has formulated a procurement education program that produced a documented increase in the number of donors.

Through transplant technology, society possesses a powerful tool to dispel death and replace despair

A Medical Dilemma

To the Editor:

"Transplants, Morality and Mickey" (Week in Review, June 11) fails to present the legitimate medical dilemma of providing liver transplants to patients with alcoholism.

Medical science, including neuropsychiatry, has evolved beyond the Victorian model of wellness as an indication of moral superiority.

The scarceness of medical resources, including transplantable livers, obligates all physicians to use these efficiently and responsibly. Performing transplants on patients with other serious illnesses is a challenge at best.

Alcohol dependence is a serious illness that impairs the brain as well as the liver. It can be exacerbated by stressful life events, just like diabetes or asthma.

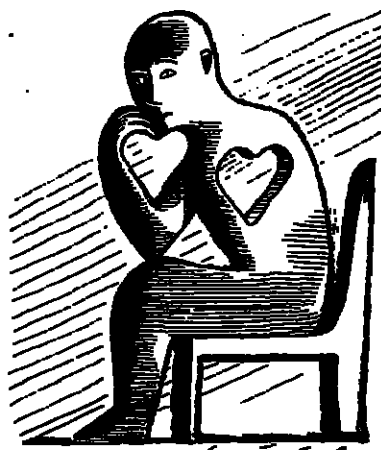
Transplantation regimens demand that patients be compliant and exercise their healthiest coping strategies. Chronic reliance on alcohol will not facilitate the healing process and will make necessary lifestyle changes difficult if not impossible.

Healthy brains, as well as hearts and kidneys, are important in this process. Additionally, the medications that prevent organ rejection can have significant side effects on the brain.

When teams of physicians assess candidates for transplant, they must seek to maximize the viability of the transplanted organ. This process alone could determine the recipient.

Calling this an ethical issue is a vast oversimplification of the medical realities. Illusory ethical considerations should not be injected before the medical evaluation is complete.

LEE SZYKOWY, M.D.
Columbus, Ohio, June 11, 1995
The writer is a psychiatrist.



with hope. The contortion of that tool to perpetuate bias and discrimination should not be tolerated.

MELISSA FERGUSON, LISA RAIZ
Columbus, Ohio, June 14, 1995
The writers are, respectively, a public policy fellow and a research scientist at Ohio State University Medical Center.

Foreign Aid's Uses Got Twisted in Panama

To the Editor:

Re "Foreign Aid Has Its Uses" (Op-Ed, June 12): Is Brent Scowcroft really a supporter of America's foreign assistance program for our foreign policy interests or does he see it for what it often is: another entitlement program for America's big banks and corporations?

Mr. Scowcroft points out that "we helped Panama pay off its debts to international financial institutions, thus making other economic aid possible." Did he forget it was American banks that received most of the money given to Panama? That the United States embargo, triggered by America's anxiety to be rid of Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, prevented the Panamanians from making their debt payments on time?

And did he forget that the destruction caused by America's invasion in 1989 made economic aid necessary? Foreign economic assistance has its place. But when its purposes are perverted, as in Panama, the public has a right to doubt whether the program should be continued in its present form.

GODFREY HARRIS
Los Angeles, June 13, 1995
The writer, a public policy consultant, was a Foreign Service Officer.

Someone to Lean On

To the Editor:

Your June 13 front-page article shows that young people like Latoya Sims can overcome tough realities. Be it relative, teacher, mentor, volunteer, you can't deny the value of one person giving of themselves to one child. A lot more of us could do this.

MERCEDES LAWRY
Communications Dir., Natl. Court Appointed Special Advocate Assn.
Seattle, June 14, 1995

A Little League Lesson That My Son Doesn't Need to Know

To the Editor:

Some things my son learned in Little League he really didn't need to know.

Parents are mobilized, teams formed, coaches chosen, concession stands well stocked and carpools gassed up to provide our children the opportunity and joy of playing baseball while learning the more important lessons of growing up.

My 11-year-old son, Daniel, stood on the emerald grass of summer, his glove oiled, socks straight and just the right curve in the brim of his Red Sox hat. My heart began to sink as he watched me watching him wondering what this thing called Little League was about. "Dad," he said after the game, "Coach is mad at me because I said I wasn't having fun."

I and all fathers who have 11-year-olds exiled to right field because they aren't serious enough about winning wonder the same thing.

Teaching physically challenged children and coaching girls' and

boys' sports for many years, I believe we have come a long way in making physical learning and development more appropriate. New physical education curriculums based on challenge by choice have begun to take conflict out of competition. Unfortunately, it seems that in an attempt to emulate professional baseball, Little League also teaches our children some things they really don't need to know.

They learn that adult needs take precedence over having fun, that they will be judged by coaches who know nothing about child development and self-esteem, and they will be sorted and selected not by their potential but by the skills they arrive with. They learn about intimidation, bullying, bad calls, trash talks, and that the ends justify means.

What Little League coaches need to learn about little 11-year-olds is that years from now only coaches will remember the scores. But my son will still be asking, "why did I always have to play right field?"

FRANK FANELLI
Westport, Conn., June 13, 1995

Preserve the Aquacade

To the Editor:

As a historian of both New York World's Fairs, I am bewildered by the proposal to demolish the 1939 Billy Rose Aquacade (editorial, June 11). The 1939 fair represented a time of innocence for America and a prophecy for our future. Keeping what structures remain is not only important to the history of New York City, but to America. It is our cultural duty to preserve this historic pavilion.

Fiscal times change. If funds cannot be apportioned to renovate the Aquacade today, who's to say it won't eventually be restored and returned to a new glory in the future? We New Yorkers are so quick to tear down and rebuild our heritage. We should learn to take enhanced pride in the civil history of our magnificent city.

SAL A. LABARBERA
New York, June 11, 1995

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Journal 50

Foreign Affairs

THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Too Much Of a Good Thing

BELFAST, Northern Ireland
Whenever you ask British officials about the Clinton Administration's decision to grant I.R.A. leader Gerry Adams a visa last year you get this pained expression and then some version of the question: "How would you Americans like it if we gave a reception at 10 Downing Street for Timothy McVeigh and a few of his pals?" The discussion usually descends from there into a venomous diatribe about how President Clinton, in his quest for Irish-American votes, fell prey to a Kennedy-clan conspiracy. At that point, if you're smart, you'll mumble something about the weather in London being unusually rainy this year and shift the conversation to European Union agricultural policy.

Yes, the Brits were deeply upset with Mr. Clinton's Northern Ireland diplomacy. Yes, that diplomacy was motivated largely by a Clinton desire to gain favor with the 40 million Irish-American voters. And yet, Mr. Clinton's decision to give Mr. Adams a visa in return for his commitment to a cease-fire may also have been the President's most original and successful foray into foreign affairs. After all, it has helped engineer the longest truce in Northern Ireland in 25 years. What are the lessons here? The first is a simple reminder that more often than not diplomatic breakthroughs happen when key players do the right thing for the wrong reasons in the right place at the right time. Maybe Mr. Clinton was motivated by the wrong reasons, but his timing was exquisite.

My sense from interviews here is

Mixing domestic politics and diplomacy.

that the British were so emotionally scarred by their years in Belfast that they had lost sight of just how deeply the Catholic and Protestant communities wanted to end the fighting and just how much that popular sentiment had been communicated in subtle and not-so-subtle ways to the hard men conducting the street war.

By offering Mr. Adams a visa and American legitimization, in return for an I.R.A. cease-fire, Mr. Clinton gave Mr. Adams the political cover he needed to persuade his own hardliners to yield to the public's desire to move from the barricades to the bargaining table. In effect, Mr. Clinton has "Larry Kinged" Mr. Adams, which the Oxford English Dictionary defines as "a verb meaning to transform a fighter into a respectable world figure by giving him the opportunity for repeated interviews on CNN." Britain was unable or unwilling to give Mr. Adams that kind of opportunity and therefore could not nurture this historic moment to halt the fighting.

But there is another lesson. When domestic politics drives foreign policy, the danger is an Administration will not know when to stop. This is particularly true in an age when the absence of an overriding Soviet threat makes it much easier for Washington to snub traditional allies, like Britain, in pursuit of domestic politics.

Last March, American officials tried to build on their cease-fire success by persuading Mr. Adams to begin talks with Britain on giving up I.R.A. weapons. In return, the Administration said it would grant Mr. Adams the opportunity to fund-raise for the I.R.A. in America. But Mr. Adams would only make a fuzzy commitment on decommissioning weapons — one that did not impress London and one Washington would never have let Yasser Arafat get away with. So what happened? Mr. Clinton, spurred on by I.R.A. supporters, gave Mr. Adams the fund-raising concession anyway, and a White House visit, arguing this would help Mr. Adams come around. It hasn't. The cease-fire is holding, but the peace talks are now stuck on this weapons issue. Mr. Clinton squandered an opportunity to force another breakthrough.

It's not the first time the Administration has shown it doesn't know where to draw the line between politics and diplomacy. Last April, Mr. Clinton announced his decision to impose a full economic embargo on Iran. It was the right thing to do. But Iran, it was the political payoff. Mr. Clinton could not resist making the announcement at a World Jewish Congress dinner, while wearing a yarmulke. It left the impression with the Iranians, the Muslim world and the allies that the U.S. embargo was not a fundamental American and not a global interest, but was just pandering to a single U.S. interest group and therefore not to be taken seriously.

Every Administration introduces cross domestic politics into foreign policy. But you have to know when to stop. In diplomacy, the road to success is often paved with bad intentions. But so is the road to ruin. Wisdom is knowing where the fork is.



Ken Ruckman

The Gentlemen of Summer

By John Updike

BEVERLY FARMS, Mass.
Baseball is in the doghouse this summer, and golf basks in the limelight, at least for this weekend. Golf is so popular, we read, that on Long Island, west of the privileged and precious old links of Shinnecock Hills, players arise at three in the morning to get in line for a round at one of the Bethpage State Park public courses. At the same once-ungodly hour, other addicts are finishing up a round at the new, illuminated nine-hole, 17-acre layout, in the town of Deer Park, called Heartland Golf Park.

The question arises, is golf stealing our national heart away from gritty, greed-sullied baseball?

On television, with the Ladies Professional Golf Association and the Seniors getting tube time along with the regular tour pros, golf is hard to escape on a weekend. Viewers, players,

John Updike is author, most recently, of "The Afterlife and Other Stories."

Tune out baseball, tune in golf.

equipment sales, advertising revenue — the numbers are all up. In baseball, though some franchises are still whistling a brave tune, the main ascending curves trace fan indifference and the time it takes to play a game. All those changes of pitcher and fussy squints in for the catcher's sign — the whole game seems so narcissistic, so obsessive-compulsive. I confess that I, in my New England fastness, have not once this season sat down to watch nine innings, though the Boston Red Sox are, curiously, leading their division. Whereas golf each weekend exerts its magnetic pull, especially as Sunday shadows lengthen and the leaders, between commercials for Maxfli golf balls and Calloway clubs, line up their \$40,000 putts.

Who would have thought, back in the black-and-white days, that tournament golf would televise so well? Golf is certainly the worst spectator sport

in the world; you are never in the right spot, and if you are, you can't see over the intervening heads. But television vaults over the crowds and puts us in the right spot again and again, with a flickering sequence of drives and irons and putts that form a single field of action — a kind of Shakespearean weave of scenes as opposed to baseball's (or soccer's or football's) fixed proscenium stage. The inaction problem, so conspicuous in baseball telecasts, is solved by shifting to another group, another green.

And golf is so pretty, with its sculpted scenery and nonviolent, nonuniformed participants swinging and tapping along their spectator-lined paths, to the drawled music of commentary in Southern or British voices. And the PGA players are such gentlemen, so assiduous in their courtesies to each other's putting lines, so gracious in defeat and modest in victory, shaking their opponent's hand in one motion and in the next, sweeping their wives and children into their arms while the camera's eye fights back a tear. Tired of sex, violence and the savage media assault on family values? Watch televised golf for glimpses of Republican heaven.

Still, bulldozers, don't turn that baseball stadium into another pitch-and-putt course quite yet. There's room for both these meadow-based sports in our national hearts. And in our national terrain, there's more room for baseball than for golf. For every child with easy access to a golf course, there must be a hundred who can join a baseball game on some weedy lot or other.

Both sports hark back to an America of open space, but baseball was the working man's idyll and golf the domain of the well-off and their caddies. There are evidently enough well-off Americans on Long Island to make public golf a nightmare of crowding and sleeplessness, while the 66 private clubs are as full up as rush-hour buses. Golf is locked into certain financial and topographical limits; to many among its growing television audience, it must be a purely electronic game. Those polite young pros in pastel slacks are out of this world, in a shaved green corporate-sponsored Oz. Baseball, with its team interdependence and intimidation factor and latent violence, its razzing and chatter, and slides in the dirt, presents a pattern of the life most of us live.

America's Self-Canceling Bosnia Policy

By Michael Mandelbaum

WASHINGTON
The Clinton Administration stands accused of having no policy for Bosnia. To the contrary, it has consistently pursued three goals: supporting the Bosnian Muslims, ending the war and keeping the United States out of the conflict. Unfortunately, the three are incompatible. Achieving any one of them requires abandoning another. But the Administration has been unwilling or unable to abandon any of them. This is the root of its troubles in Bosnia.

Peace requires a political settlement, which would have to reflect the realities on the ground, which favor the Bosnian Serbs. They would have

Michael Mandelbaum is professor of American foreign policy at the Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies.

to be permitted to keep much of the territory they have won, and be allowed to form a confederation with Serbia, just as the Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats have received approval for confederating with Croatia. The Bosnian Government opposes such a settlement. To bring it about, the United States would have to pressure Bosnia — in effect, achieving its second goal by abandoning the first.

But the Administration has been reluctant to pressure Sarajevo to accept such terms, because it believes that this would reward aggression and it fears that it would embarrass the Clinton foreign policy team.

Having declined to press for a settlement reflecting the political and military realities, the Administration could have sought one more favorable to the Bosnian Muslims. But this would have required changing the balance of power on the ground, which would have required America to enter the war. Whether aerial bombing of Bosnian Serb military targets alone

The President's three-step plan.

would have had the desired effect, or whether attacks on Serbia itself and the use of American ground forces would have been needed, is a matter for debate. But it is clear that to have achieved its first and second goals — peace on terms acceptable to Sarajevo — the Administration would have had to abandon the third — staying out of the war.

Despite some early enthusiasm for such a course, the Administration has clung to its first and third goals at the expense of the second, maintaining its rhetorical support for the Bosnian Government and refusing to become involved in the conflict.

To govern, as John F. Kennedy observed, is to choose, and the failure to choose among the three goals has

had serious costs. It has assured the failure of the principal Western policy in Bosnia — peacemaking — which in turn has damaged the United Nations and NATO. The Clinton policy has also damaged ties with the British and French, who have bridled at being hectoring to take firm action by a government that does not share in the risks.

Moreover, by failing to choose among its competing goals the Administration may achieve none of them. In the next six months, the British and French will likely decide to withdraw their forces, which will trigger the collapse of the entire U.N. effort and require the withdrawal of all 22,000 peacekeepers.

This operation, to which the United States has pledged 25,000 troops, is likely to be protracted and dangerous, with the retreating peacekeepers and their rescuers coming under fire, perhaps from both sides. This would lead to what the Administration has sought to avoid at all costs: Americans in combat in Bosnia.

Journal

FRANK RICH

The Gloved Ones

Never having been treated as an untouchable myself, I asked Mike Nelson what the experience was like. Mr. Nelson, a 31-year-old alderman in Carrboro, N.C., was one of the first to be greeted by Secret Service officers wearing gloves when he arrived at a White House briefing for gay elected officials last week.

"We were in disbelief," he said. "One of us kept saying over and over again, there must be some rational reason they're doing this, other than the one you might think." But then one guard said the blue rubber gloves were "for protection" — presumably against AIDS. "I was very angry," said the soft-spoken Mr. Nelson. "It was an offensive action... and it betrayed a serious misunderstanding of how H.I.V. is transmitted."

Gay-bashing for fun and profit.

Mr. Nelson, a Democrat, was being polite. He might also have asked why the Secret Service automatically assumed that 45 gay men and women were carrying the virus, or why Bill Clinton, who didn't appear at the subsequent reception, did not rush to apologize for so ugly an incident in what is, after all, his home.

Then again, it's unfair to single out the Secret Service or the President for slights to gay people. Many politicians of all stripes would still rather duck or demagogue gay civil-rights issues, and the media, especially ratings-obsessed TV news magazines, often exacerbate the problem by sensationalizing any gay topic.

Last week Diane Sawyer not only devoted a whole hour to a coy pursuit of Michael Jackson's sexual orientation, but inflated the prurience of her efforts by refusing to ask the question directly or even say the word "gay" or "homosexual." Perhaps if other star TV interviewers had not erroneously implied some months ago that a bleeding Greg Louganis was risking infecting a swimming pool, Secret Service officers wouldn't have been so quick to don gloves at the White House.

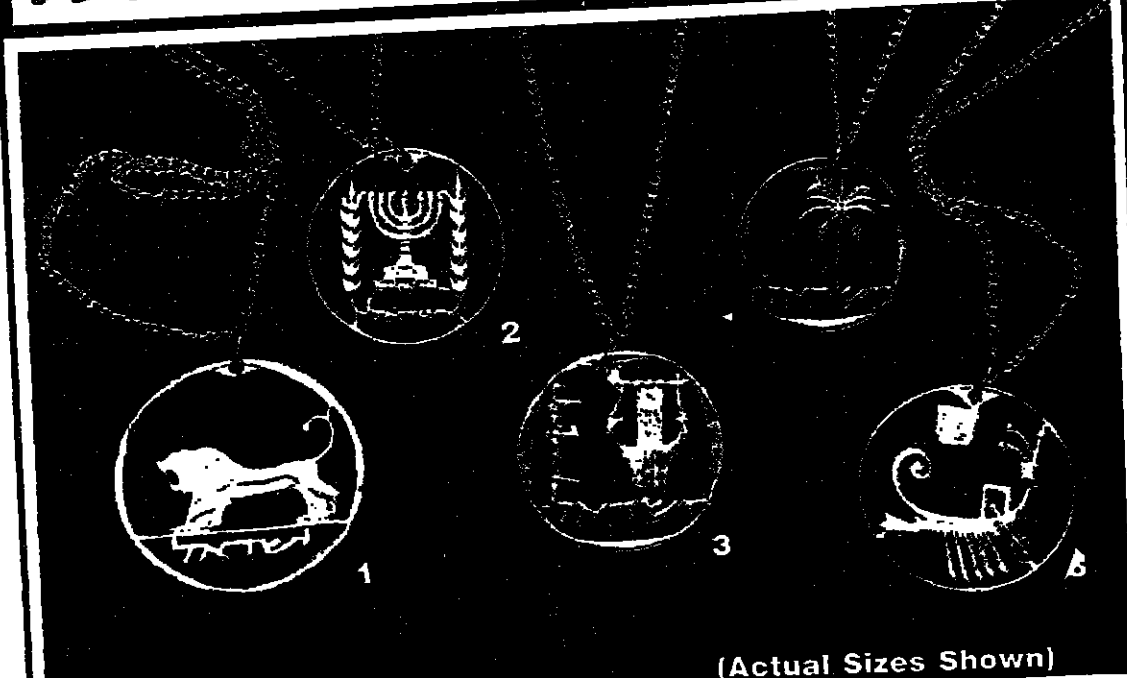
These incidents are benign, however, when set next to the right's exploitation of gay people for partisan

ends. Though Robert Mapplethorpe's "Perfect Moment" exhibition now dates back six years — into the Bush Administration — it is still Exhibit A for all attacks on Federal arts funding because the religious right has learned that gay-bashing, even more than Planned Parenthood-bashing, is the most productive fund-raising tool. Pat Robertson routinely targets homosexuals in Christian Coalition mailings; on the May 30 edition of his daily TV program, "The 700 Club," he aired a report sounding the alarm that a gay cabal is "rising to the tops of newsrooms" at ABC, CBS, NBC, USA Today, Knight-Ridder, The Washington Post and The New York Times, where it prepares to push "the homosexual agenda."

To see the impact of such invective on Americans, gay and straight, there is no better object lesson than a new documentary film titled "Ballot Measure 9," which opens at the Film Forum in New York this week and 40 other American cities soon after. "Ballot Measure 9" shows firsthand what happened in 1992 when a Christian Coalition offshoot, the Oregon Citizens Alliance, fought to ban all anti-discrimination protections for homosexuals. So successfully did this campaign open what one Oregonian called "a Pandora's box of hate" that there was more anti-gay violence reported in Portland that year than in Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco or New York.

"Ballot Measure 9" has a somewhat happy ending; the measure was defeated. But on the same 1992 Election Day, a similar initiative was passed in Colorado. Last week, in an action far more disturbing than any callous behavior by its Secret Service contingent, the Clinton White House declined to file a friend-of-the-court brief challenging the constitutionality of that Colorado law as it comes before the Supreme Court. The fact is that gay people, simply because of who they are, can still be legally fired without other cause in most states in this country. The protections homosexuals seek, though misrepresented as "special rights" by the likes of the Christian Coalition, are merely basic civil rights. Some Republican leaders — William Weld and Christine Todd Whitman, for starters — have the guts to say so, but they can only go so far in a party whose leadership is in thrall to Mr. Robertson and Ralph Reed. If the Clinton Administration really cares about this fight, isn't it time to take off the gloves?

Historical Creations



(Actual Sizes Shown)

Demonstrating fine, unusual skill, Israeli artisan Itzik Peleg has created beautiful medallions, by hollowing out Israeli coins no longer in use, and plating them with 24 karat gold. Each medallion in the selection displays the name Israel in Hebrew, preserved from the coin, and a historical inscription or symbol dating from the days of Bar Kochba:

1. The Lion, symbol of the tribe of Judah
2. The Seven Branched Candelabrum, holy artifact used in the days of the Temple
3. David's Harp, representing King David's harp, mentioned in the Bible
4. The Date Palm, one of the Seven Species of Eretz Yisrael
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FILM

It's Not Heroes Who Have Bad Grammar; It's Films

By PHILLIP LOPATE

LAST SUMMER A FRIEND was hired to do a rewrite on the Bruce Willis film "Die Hard With a Vengeance." He called me for advice because he was having difficulty getting across the idea, in a line or two, that the mad bomber (Jeremy Irons) was brilliant. Should he say the guy speaks five languages? Went to Oxford?

"How about he reads Adorno in the original German?" I said. We both realized the folly of establishing intelligence with a single shorthand claim. Afterward I thought, has it really come to this? That the only one allowed to demonstrate a brain on film is a mad bomber?

Simple minds have always been associated with virtue ("Forrest Gump") and intelligence with villainy (the Joker in "Batman"). The action-movie audience pays to see its stand-in, the medium-I.Q. hero, get the better of the twisted genius. But even the best of last year's action movies, like "Speed" and "True Lies," lavish considerable narrative intelligence and cinematic craft on entertainments that essentially bypass the cerebral cortex.

And independent movies are not necessarily any more complimentary about intelligence. Quentin Tarantino, the great hope of American cinema, has offered, in "Pulp Fiction," a celebration of mindlessness and an assertion that nothing exists but pop culture.

Once there were references in our movies to both high culture (Carnegie Hall) and pop culture. Now, the young would-be screenwriters and directors who pour out of film schools these days either have no cultural memory or repress it, and inevitably want to make little films noir about two greasers (he wears an Elvis jacket, she a Marilyn wig) who meet cute, fall in love and find a gun. How can it be that our complex national culture has allowed itself to be stripped down to such a few, barren archetypes?

The dumbing down of American movies is not only a matter of content. Recent changes in the very grammar of film — the way images are filmed, scenes set up, screenplays structured, movies edited — may be contributing even more to this leakage in intelligence.

Much of what dumbifies movies today starts with the screenplay. Perhaps more than at any other time, screenwriting has become a step-by-step convention. Workshops like those offered by Robert McKee break down the screenplay into bite-size formulas. Manuals like Syd Field's "Screenplay" dispense wisdom like "The days of ambiguous endings are over" and decree with mathematical precision ("about 25 minutes into the film") where the first major "plot point" should appear. Tom Laughlin, of "Billy Jack" fame, offers a newsletter guaranteeing mastery over the nine plot points that will make a successful movie.

Actually, much of what Syd Field and others say makes good sense. The problems occur when their prescriptions are applied too literally: the movie develops a homogenized, mechanical, predictable pace.

The prevailing mantra in film schools is that movies are strictly a visual medium: dialogue, therefore, must be kept to a minimum or risk sounding "literary"; a voice-over is a "literary device" and a form of "cheating"; "literary" is bad. The result is a fearfulness that creeps into the screenwriter's intestines whenever his characters start to

Phillip Lopate is a professor of literature at Hofstra University. This article is adapted from "Dumbing Down: The Strip-Mining of American Culture," edited by Katharine Washburn and John Thornton, to be published next year by W. W. Norton.

A scene is no longer, properly speaking, a scene; a shot is less than an image.

speak for more than two sentences.

One effect is that scenes are getting shorter, sometimes very short indeed. In action movies, one character may utter an expletive, the other say "Duck!" and that is all the screenwriter wrote.

The shorter the scene, the less chance for tension between characters to reach the danger point, where true communication can break out. As scenes grow shorter, wisecracks, inserted between expletives and car chases, end up carrying advertising campaigns. Dirty Harry's pioneering "Make my day" has become Arnold Schwarzenegger's "Hasta la vista, baby" and on down to "That guy can make a bomb out of Bisquick" in last year's "Blown Away" and "Yippee-Kai-Yay" in "Die Hard With a Vengeance."

In domestic dramas, more and more inarticulate characters like Gilbert in "What's Eating Gilbert Grape" have the problem of Not Being Able to Say What They Feel. In action movies, the hero does not have to say much at all; he can grunt and swear. As W. H. Auden put it:

*The Ogre does what ogres can,
Deeds quite impossible for Man.
But one prize is beyond his reach,
The Ogre cannot master Speech:
About a subjugated plain,
Among its desperate and slain,
The Ogre stalks with hands on hips,
While drivel gushes from his lips.*

Compare this summer's Hollywood movies — possibly excepting the leisurely, talkative "Bridges of Madison County" — with the standard Hollywood movies of the 30's and 40's. Take a 1939 Clarence Brown film, "The Rains Came," which is in many ways a clincher. What strikes me about the film is that despite the wooden acting and the ponderous, artificial colonial backdrop the characters were allowed to talk to one another. Scenes went on and on between them — taken verbatim, I assume, from the Louis Bromfield novel that the screenplay adapted. In those long-winded confrontations, the viewer's sympathies would shift from one character to another, as each struggled to make clear a point, a world view.

THIS EXPERIENCE HAS been duplicated many times as I watch an old movie on the American Movie Channel and luxuriate in the ripening exchanges, at the same time sensing the exact moment when the same scene would have been chopped off in a contemporary movie. I can almost hear the producer saying, "Cut! Too much talk!" When studio executives today see a large block of type in a screenplay, they often — without even bothering to read it — dictate that the dialogue be trimmed.

The influence of television sitcoms and stand-up comedians has reduced screenplays to strings of one-liners. We have arrived at the convention that conversation means zinging ripostes back and forth across the net. Formerly, our movies were allowed to breathe. They had atmospheric cutaways or comic-relief passages where the audience gathered its energies. (Howard Hawks has been justly praised for the rhythm of stress and relaxation he developed in movies like "Rio Bravo," made in 1959.)

Today we see a hyperkinetic type of movie — "Raiders of the Lost Ark," "Terminator 2," "J. F. K.," "Speed," "Die Hard With a Vengeance," "Batman Forever" and Sylvester Stallone's forthcoming



"Die Hard With a Vengeance" is a hyperkinetic film with no pauses.

"Judge Dredd" — that (well-crafted fun though it may be) is nothing but high points. All the slack has been squeezed out of it; there are no moments to pause, to reflect. We keep rushing up and down the roller coaster of sensations, and the movie suffocates for lack of breath, as if plastic had been applied to its surface. When we leave the theater we feel strangely amnesiac, wondering, What was that all about?

"J. F. K." is a paranoid movie not only because it engages confusingly so many murky conspiracy theories but because its bludgeoning montage technique, an avalanche of fragmented shots, does not allow you to take a step back and consider what part of its contents might be true and reasonable.

Underneath all that, the very nature of the shot is changing.

The pioneering films of Jean Renoir, Orson Welles and Marcel Ophüls (among others) in the 30's and 40's awakened a taste for a gliding, graceful camera that would track characters from room to room, exterior to interior. The 1950's may be seen as the golden age of the deep-focused, extended-take, spatially complex image. It is what the French critic André Bazin and his New Wave followers championed as the aesthetic of mise en scène.

Partly because Cinemascope produced such a horizontal image, and encouraged the camera to explore the sides and backgrounds of the frame before cutting to another set-up, partly because directors like John Ford, Howard Hawks, Alfred Hitchcock, Otto Preminger and Vincente Minnelli were at the height of their powers during the 50's and sympathetic to deep-focus composition, the result was a feast of mature, classical, realist movies that linked characters to their environments in a formal (some would say spiritual) wholeness.

The 60's began the breakdown of this classical film grammar. Para-

fragmentation and rapid cutting had arrived.

Television was also partly to blame, both for reducing the audience's attention span and for encouraging quick close-ups and more shallow depth of field. Later, MTV, with its slick, fricasseed visuals, would exert a specific influence on films. Still, we might remember that even without television "arty" film directors were moving from classical movie making in the 60's: Arthur Penn's "Bonnie and Clyde" (1967) employed numerous distancing and flattening devices, while Sam Peckinpah's "Wild Bunch" (1969) used three times as many cuts as a normal movie, not to mention slow-motion and special effects.

How is the triumph of quick cutting, or montage, over mise en scène connected to the decline of intelligence in American movies?

If we are no longer invited to enter an image on the screen and dwell there inwardly for more than three seconds; if our eye is not given the time to travel from one character's face to another's and then to the objects and scenery behind or beside them; if we are being presented with too many close-ups that show us a very small amount of visual information, which make one point and only one point per shot; if we are not encouraged to develop fidelity to a shot, then we do not make as deep a commitment to understand and interpret the material presented to us.

A scene is no longer, properly speaking, a scene; a shot is less than an image. All is underselected; the necessity for rigorous composition is negated; we are in a perpetual, perspectiveless flux.

A case in point is last year's "Natural Born Killers," directed by Oliver Stone from a story by Mr. Tarantino. It is not the worst film ever, by any means; in fact, it's filled with talent and brio. But in the end this joy ride (as in Mr. Stone's earlier movie "The Doors") leaves us bewildered, as the first half-hour's excitement gives way to utter indifference. Masses of shots, some lasting less than a second, are disgorged on screen, and the serial killer's hippie rationalizations ("I'm your shadow") are offered like serious insights. The net effect is that nothing is real.

Thierry Jousse, editor of the magazine Cahiers du Cinéma, wrote an article in 1994 called "The Killers of the Image," in which he analyzed

"Natural Born Killers." "It's a child monster, a maelstrom of images," he wrote, "a whirlwind of colors and sounds, a sort of hash of gestures and movements, a magma of sensations and music. Can we speak here of the shot's composition? We need to find a new word to denote these incessant passages of images, simultaneously subliminal and convulsive... where images never stop arriving, speeding into the eye and sliding over each other."

He goes on to say that the use of such images in Mr. Stone's and Mr. Tarantino's films approaches the sensation of a drug, a "film-trip." He likens the irresponsibility, the lack of consequences, in Mr. Tarantino's films, to a cocaine high. "A drunkenness of the intelligence verging on the absurd, a feeling of superiority detached from reality," he calls it. And he criticizes Mr. Tarantino's much-praised dialogue as "designed to bounce back at us with a stylized, 'off' quality, a tinniness further detaching us from reality."

The state of American film making is not all grounds for pessimism. Such recent movies as "Vanya on 42nd Street," "Schindler's List," "Laws of Gravity," "Quiz Show," "Searching for Bobby Fischer," "Fresh" and "Before Sunrise" demonstrate signs of intelligent life. Documentaries like Terry Zwigoff's magnificently articulate "Crumb" and last year's "Hoop Dreams" provide a more thoughtful, rounded context for their characters than most feature films.

And there can be no doubt that some heady films that tickle the heart continue to be made abroad — films like Nanni Moretti's "Caro Diario," Abbas Kiarostami's "Through the Olive Trees" and André Téchiné's "Wild Reeds," opening June 30 — with comfortable audacity and without apology. So let me ask one question. Young French film makers and their American counterparts live fairly similar lives. They hang out in cafes, read, go to movies and classes, talk endlessly. Why then, does the French film maker's first film tend to be about characters who sit around in cafes, quote Nietzsche and talk a lot, and a young American director's first feature tends to be about a slack-jawed motorcycle gang that terrorizes a small town?

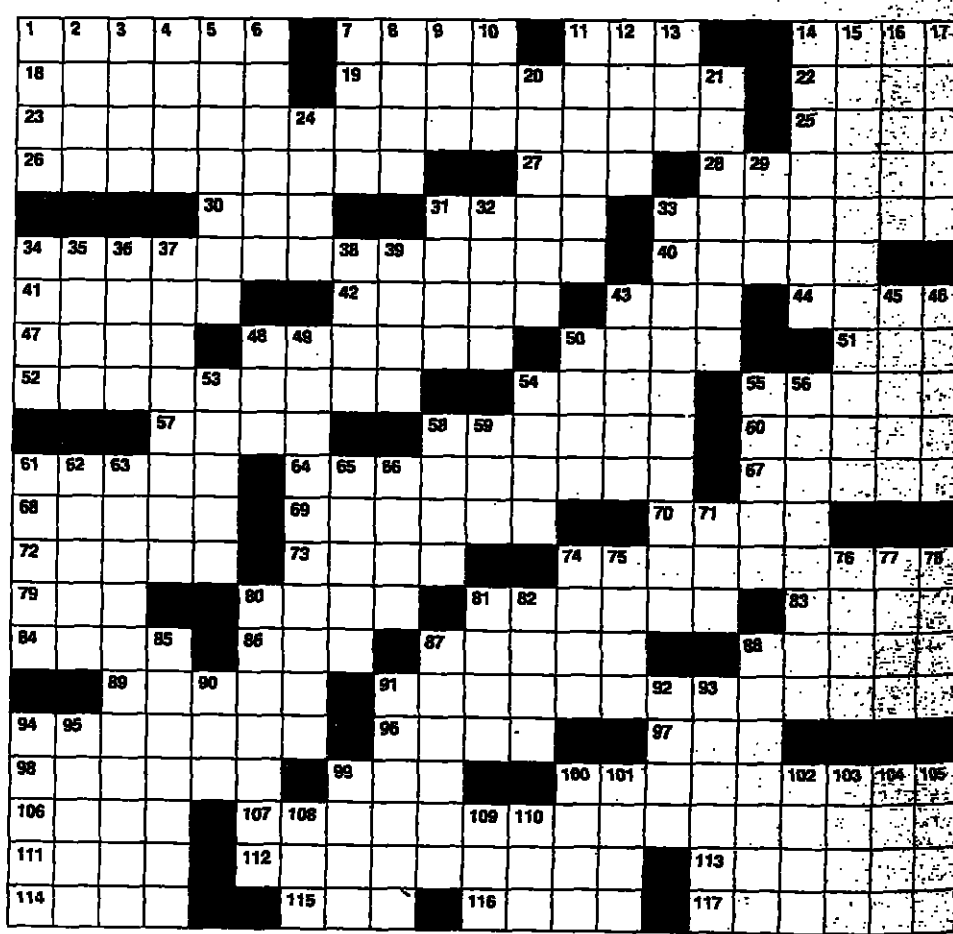
It's a matter of choice and taste. Forget the Emersonian nature of the American mind. In America these days, having no brains is cool.

A MUSICAL QUIZ

BY RICH NORRIS / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

ACROSS

- 1 Gruesome
- 7 Appeal
- 11 Mount for Abraham
- 14 Cut
- 18 Lawrence of Arabia
- 19 Résumé entry
- 22 New Rochelle college
- 23 Creedence Clearwater
- 25 Skier's aid
- 26 "There, there," e.g.
- 27 War room fixture
- 28 Moss Hart's autobiography
- 30 Prominent legal celebrity
- 31 "Cat on — Tin Roof"
- 33 Blocked
- 34 Sonny and Cher question, 1966
- 40 1813-14 Vice President
- 41 Sought corgers
- 42 First manned mooncraft
- 43 Maj.'s superior
- 44 Sound exasperated
- 47 False god
- 48 Off track
- 50 Minnesota appellation
- 51 Mauna —
- 52 Exaggerated
- 54 1973 Vidal novel
- 55 Extend, in a way
- 57 Slavic hero
- 58 Prophet in I and II Kings
- 60 Uneven
- 61 Kind of panel
- 64 Press
- 67 Not so many
- 68 Holiday hanging
- 69 Degrades
- 70 Sci-fi film of 1954
- 72 X —
- 73 Damask, for one
- 74 Speaks tersely
- 79 — been real!
- 80 Immerse
- 81 Common answering machine message
- 83 Compact
- 84 Phone or cycle precursor
- 86 Montana call
- 87 "Cheers" character
- 88 Visit again
- 89 Liquid fat
- 91 Young Rascals question, 1967
- 94 Gave consent
- 96 "My Way" songwriter
- 97 Jiff
- 98 Speed
- 99 Patient's need
- 100 Arctic habitats



- 106 One — (ball game)
- 107 Bobby Freeman question, 1958
- 111 Source of confusion
- 112 Michael Jordan, e.g.
- 113 L.A.'s Boulevard
- 114 Hopalong Cassidy
- 115 Legal things
- 116 Carry on
- 117 Ready for typesetting
- DOWN
- 1 Cuts
- 2 First-century Roman emperor
- 3 Rafters' locale
- 4 Flea
- 5 Proverbial bringer of misfortune
- 6 Nash competitor
- 7 Cattle —
- 8 Exercise units
- 9 Behind
- 10 Slangy assent
- 11 Freshen, as milk
- 12 Hike
- 13 School subj.
- 14 They usually work evenings
- 15 Peter and Gordon's answer to 23-Across
- 16 Nutty
- 17 Trimmed
- 20 Take out

- 21 Paint store choices
- 24 Think, old-style
- 29 E.M.T.'s procedure
- 31 Bit of Chlorophylla
- 32 Sacrosanct
- 33 Gershwin's answer to 107-Across
- 34 Entanglements
- 35 Make simmer
- 36 Winglike
- 37 Coded wire transmission
- 38 Apportion
- 39 Large quantity
- 43 200 milligrams
- 45 Specklebreasts, e.g.
- 46 One who hesitates
- 48 Behave
- 49 The Miracles' answer to 51-Across
- 50 Honshu peak
- 53 Out of gas
- 54 Some ballpoints
- 55 Send (to)
- 56 Solitary ones
- 58 Choice word
- 59 George Washington no-no
- 61 Open-weave fabric
- 62 Emulate Webster
- 63 Prince's answer to 34-Across
- 65 Sinkers of sorts
- 66 Luxuriate
- 71 Toolshed item

- 74 "... and to — good night!"
- 75 Approach
- 76 Actress Pitts
- 77 Like certain profs.
- 78 Maximilian von —
- 80 Badges
- 81 Opaque barite
- 82 Ancient strongbox
- 85 Cautioned
- 87 Agree
- 88 Withdrew
- 90 City east of Utrecht
- 91 Nimbi
- 92 "They laughed when —"
- 93 "Could This —" (1990 song)
- 94 Invention of 1945
- 95 Kind of bean
- 99 A or O, e.g.
- 100 Catch
- 101 French 101 verb
- 102 Hindu royalty
- 103 Monogram part: Abbr.
- 104 — signum
- 105 Spring purchase
- 106 Part of S.O.S.
- 109 Vane dir.
- 110 — loss

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

RASCAL ENTITLED SERIAL
ASHORE TAVNIEST WALY
BIASED SPOCKSSUPERIOR
BARS TIES ALLEGE
INTACT CRUISS SALLY
INFORM PERSOIRTS EISE
MASKEDSUPERHERO EIAL
ITE SENSED OVER SPARK
SLAYS EON BOUNTYBLONE
HALO BRET EKES ETO
ASSURED GAY ANGRIER
KID PARK MANS ECHO
PARANOIDISTS ALCA ECHO
ALAMO ANTE ENERGETIC
LUNAR SCIFISUBBANNIER
ONAR FAIR NCAA POT
KRAIL STALE SNARUS
EASIER KEEL LINT
FLYNNMELODRAMA EVINCE
FIRED PATENTLY STIGLE
STETS SCORSESE PABELL



Julie Delpy and Ethan Hawke in the film "Before Sunrise" — Demonstrating signs of intelligent life.

July 10, 1995

Let tykes get ready before reading

PARENTING

RUTH MASON

SHOULD we send our five-year-old to a kindergarten that teaches reading or to one that does not?

We asked several experts to respond to this question. Sylvia Zilberman, MA, a senior educational psychologist, said:

I'm against teaching reading in a systematic way in kindergarten unless the child expresses an interest. It must be in response to the child's curiosity.

If we try teaching a child something that doesn't satisfy his curiosity, the learning becomes passive rather than active, and children this age need to be active learners. That gives a child the wrong message about learning, a message which could adversely affect his approach to learning in the future.

Alan Flashman, MD, a pediatrician and child psychiatrist, said:

For most children, this question is of no definite consequence, and parents can choose freely. Development is normally flexible and broad enough to allow either route.

A child with a natural talent for language doesn't need the head start, but it could make his or her life richer a year earlier. A child more inclined to free imagination and less able to adjust to structured frameworks could find early study a burden. A child with developmental language difficulties should be spared the pressure of overcoming handicaps until more parallel developmental strengths have matured.

Karen Goldberg, director, Rosenwald Family Early Childhood Development Center, Ltd., said:

Choose one that doesn't teach reading. Children need to play.

Study after study shows that play at this age is extremely important for child development in all areas and is no less of a learning tool than learning to read.

They can't and don't go back to kindergarten



where they are free to walk around at their leisure, play at their pleasure. Let them have this freedom while they can.

Sometimes, parents push their children, thinking they'll be ahead in first grade. Often, children don't want to sit and learn reading or writing in kindergarten. The parent is frustrated, and so is the child, who, at the tender age of five, feels he can't live up to his parents' expectations. He worries about what will happen in first grade. Don't ruin kindergarten for your child. It's his last chance to be five.

How can I keep my children, two to 12 years old, happy on a 12-hour transcontinental flight?
Alan Flashman, pediatrician and child psychiatrist, suggests:

Plan and pack different activities with the child and include some surprises. Practice some of the activities before the trip and save others as special, just for the plane. (Parents often mistakenly believe that "new" means "interesting.")

Some other ideas:

- Keep a joint log of "My Trip."
- After the child has occupied herself for a while, initiate attention.
- Vary the activities between passive and active, fine and gross motor, solitary and interactive.
- If it's a trip to the "old country," prepare an album for telling about the past and guessing what will happen when you arrive.
- If it's a touring trip, make a small album of

maps or tourist information for making up stories of what we'd like to do there ("Look at this waterfall. Wouldn't it be fun to stand under it?")

• Bring a simple toy airplane and some small dolls for playing out what's happening on the airplane.

• Snacks can be planned in order and spacing to create a frame of reference for the trip. ("We're up to Bisi. That's half way.")

• Pack a backpack or box with the following in it: paper, books, cassettes, colored pens and pencils, cards, crafts with pieces that aren't too small; for school-age children, add paper clips, rubber bands and tape.

If you have a question about parenting, write to: Parenting, POB 81, 91000 Jerusalem.

Chemical mix may have hurt Gulf war vets

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

THOUSANDS of US veterans of the Gulf war have complained of a variety of symptoms that have become known as the Gulf War Syndrome.

They cite a wide range of complaints, including varying degrees of muscular weakness, lethargy, headaches, joint pain and memory loss.

Among the causes hypothesized for these symptoms are exposure to Iraqi chemical weapons, smoke from oil fires, tropical diseases and reaction to inoculations.

Earlier this year, a US Institute of Medicine report concluded there was no evidence that these complaints were more prevalent among Gulf war veterans than in the general population, and, even if they were, no specific cause was found.

But now, two separate studies on animals — one by Duke University in North Carolina and another by the US Department of Defense — suggest that a combination of chemicals designed to protect the troops may have caused the syndrome.

It is not clear how the chemicals worked or if the same nerve damage suffered by chickens and rats would appear in humans.

The studies showed that Pyridostigmine, a drug used to protect against the effects of nerve gas; DEET, an insect spray applied to the skin; and Permethrin, an insecticide applied to blankets and clothing, caused nerve damage when used together on laboratory animals.

Each of these chemicals has been found to be safe in its own right. But when they were combined, they caused chickens to walk with difficulty, become disoriented and in some cases paralyzed, according to Mohamed Abou-Donia of Duke University's toxicology unit.

The study also found that rats, though they showed no ill-effects from any of the chemicals individually, suffered serious effects when they were combined. This shows we don't know enough about the ways in which chemicals interact, researchers say. In conventional tests, each chemical is studied separately, but in some cases a combination of two or more may be many times more toxic than any single one.

Much more research needs to be done to see if the symptoms caused in animals duplicate the complaints of the Gulf war veterans, but for now the researchers say there is good reason to suspect that the men and women who served in the Gulf war were made ill by too much protection.

Rapist resentenced: The definition fits the crime

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Criminal Appeals, before justices: Eliezer Goldberg, Theodore Orr and Mishael Cheskin, in the matter of Issachar Manzour, appellant, versus the State of Israel, respondent (C.A. 3424, 3681/93).

THE complainant, who was awaiting her discharge from the army, asked Manzour for a job in his restaurant in late 1991. He suggested she accompany him while he took an employee home. She agreed and accepted his suggestion, on the way back, to go to his apartment. He lived there, he said, with his sister and her family. He said he wanted to change his clothes and suggested they talk there about her work.

According to the complainant, they were alone in the apartment. Manzour, despite her resistance, tried to have intercourse with her and also tried to have oral sex. In the face of her persistent refusal, however, he lost his erection. He then, also against her will, inserted his fingers in her vagina. He then took a shower while she waited for him. They left the apartment, and he took her where she wished to go.

Manzour was charged in the Tel Aviv District Court with rape under section 345(a)(1) of the Penal Law of 1977, and attempted sodomy under section 347(b), read with section 32(4), of the above Law. He denied using force. The District Court, however, accepted the complainant's version and categorically rejected the submission that she had consented to the act.

It convicted Manzour only of committing an indecent act under section 348(c) of the above Law. It sentenced him to four months' imprisonment, of which he would be permitted to serve three months in community service, plus an eight months' suspended sentence.

Manzour appealed his conviction to the Supreme Court, and the state appealed his acquittal on the more serious charges and the leniency of the sentence.

Under section 345(a) of the Penal Law of 1977, a person who has unlawful sexual intercourse with a female without her free consent by, inter alia, the use of force, causing physical suffering or other form of pressure, is guilty of rape. "Sexual intercourse" is defined in section 345(c) as inserting any organ of the body, or an object, into a woman's sexual organ.

Under section 347(c) of the Law, "sodomy" includes oral sex

between a man and a woman. Section 32 of the Law provides for the penalties for an attempt to commit a crime.

JUSTICE GOLDBERG delivered the judgment of the court. He first emphasized that the District Court was convinced the complainant was telling the truth and that she had "expressed her serious objection to sexual contact" with Manzour. The judge was also mindful of the fact that Manzour's use of his fingers constituted rape under the above Law.

However, he had added his duty to be "doubly careful" before convicting a defendant of so serious a crime, and had expressed his doubts whether Manzour's conduct amounted to "the use of force or other form of pressure."

He agreed with the judge that it was his duty in a criminal case to weigh carefully whether all the elements of the offense had been proved. That applied to all crimes and not only rape. Having weighed the evidence with such care, and in light of the complainant's clear resistance to Manzour's advances, how could he have doubted that Manzour had committed rape? Surely, the use of his fingers, despite her opposition, was enough to prove that crime.

The evidence made it clear that Manzour had acted throughout against the complainant's clear objections. She had testified — and the judge had believed her — that Manzour inserted his fingers, in spite of her objection, as a kind of "last compensation," in her words, for his failure to have intercourse with her.

There was no doubt of his guilt both of rape and attempted sodomy, and there was no basis for his acquittal on those charges.

Justice Goldberg then referred to some passages in the District Court's judgment suggesting that the complainant should have understood from Manzour's invitation to visit his apartment that he might make sexual advances. If the court intended to infer that she had consented by her silence to that development, he disagreed. He would not adopt the rule that everyone knows why a woman goes to a man's apartment. The complainant had no reason whatsoever to anticipate that he would exploit their being alone there as he did. He found no fault in her behavior, and held Manzour entirely responsible for what occurred.

He then considered several points raised by Manzour's counsel, which, it was argued, destroyed the complainant's credibility. She went with a friend to his restaurant the very next day. After a few days she communi-

cated with him again, and accepted his invitation to come to the restaurant so that he could see how she served customers. She did so, and asked him to employ her. She did add, however, that she refused to go out with him to make arrangements.

She also said she was willing to work for him despite what occurred, and she added that she did not know if she would have complained had he employed her. Counsel also stressed a contradiction in her testimony, for the record stated she had agreed to oral sex, although she later denied having said this.

Counsel also pointed to her denial of a conversation with a certain witness, who testified to her having told him of the rape. On the other hand, he explained her having described her experience to a security officer in a store from which she had stolen something, as an attempt to arouse his sympathy. In this regard, however, Justice Goldberg noted that she had described her experience to a close friend before her conversation with the security officer.

Other facts which counsel raised were that she didn't call for help although Manzour attacked her; she remained in the flat when he went to shower; she didn't phone for help at that juncture although there was a phone in the room; and she only complained to the police about a fortnight later.

It was true, Justice Goldberg said, that the victim's behavior after a rape could be an indication of her truthfulness. On the other hand, not all behavior which to us is unexpected or unreasonable is sufficient to destroy her credibility.

The victim's strange behavior could be explained by her desire to distance herself from the occurrence, to keep it secret, either from shame or simply to escape from her ordeal. Her behavior had to be weighed against the background of the evidence as a whole, and the court's direct impression of her testimony. Justice Goldberg said the District Court's explanation of the complainant's continued interest in working for Manzour after the incident was also logical and reasonable. She wanted to be around Manzour to prevent him from putting the whole incident behind him, and to make him aware of what he had done and the necessity to atone for it.

The District Court had held that the complainant's behavior, and the contradictions in her testimony, did not destroy her credibility. In his view this was not a case in which the appeals court would be justified in intervening in the trial court's findings in this regard.

It could not be said, Justice Goldberg continued, that the sentence imposed on Manzour fitted the crime. He exploited the complainant's plight in seeking work after her discharge from the army, and abused her confidence in him. The sentence did not serve as a deterrent and it deviated

from the judicial policy in such cases.

The court would not have hesitated to impose the sentence he deserved.

However, he will now have to return to prison after his release and a long time after the offense was committed. Moreover, it is

unusual for an appeals court to display severity.

FOR THE above reasons the state's appeal was allowed.

Manzour was convicted of contravening sections 345(a)(1), and section 347(b) read with section 32(4), of the Penal Law of 1977.

He was sentenced to an additional year in prison and a suspended sentence of a year.

Avraham Goren appeared for Manzour, and senior assistant state attorney Sigal Kogut appeared for the state.

The judgment was given on May 29, 1995.

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Thursday, June 22, 1995 • Sheraton Hotel, Tel Aviv

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Registration

9:15-9:30

Opening:

Norman Spector, Ambassador of Canada
Arie Shachar, President, Israel Association for Canadian Studies, Academic Chair
Yehuda Raveh, President, Israel-Canada Chamber of Commerce

9:30-10:00

Hon. Ralph Klein, Premier of Alberta,
Global Trade Opportunities

10:00-10:30

Pierre Paul Proulx, Université de Montréal,
Canada: International Economic and Policy Aspects

10:45-11:15

Eytan Sheshinski, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Chairman of the Board, Koor,
The Conceptual Framework

11:15-13:00

Session I

The Politics of Trade Negotiations
Zohar Peri, Deputy Director General, Foreign Trade Administration: The Canada-Israel Free Trade Agreement - An Update
Michael Hart, Senior Advisor: Trade Policy, Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Ottawa - The Canadian Perspective
Doral S. Cooper, President, C & M International Ltd., Washington D.C.: An American Experience
Dan Halperin, Director General, Itic-Mendan Ltd.: An Israeli Perspective

14:00-17:30

Session II

Doing Business in a Free Trade Environment
Hon. Arthur C. Eggleton, President of the Treasury Board of Canada and Minister Responsible for Infrastructure
M.K. Shimon Shetreet, Minister of Economics and Planning, Israel

Panel Discussion

Benny Landa, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Indigo Ltd.
Leon Koffler, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Super-Pharm (Israel) Ltd.
Jean Pierre Soublere, President, S.H.L. Systemhouse International
Jean Jacques Bourgeault, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Air-Canada
Henri Rothschild, President, Canada-Israel Industrial Research and Development Foundation, Ottawa
Prof. Michael Hart, Ottawa

BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1995

Gov't to C&W: Stop hostile takeover of Bezek

Rabin holds urgent meeting to discuss UK firm's actions

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE government yesterday called on Cable & Wireless to desist from its hostile takeover bid for Bezek, to allow for the completion of reforms that would open telecommunications to greater competition and so as not to interfere with Bezek's privatization.

Following last week's purchase by C&W of an additional 3.01 percent stake in Bezek in off-the-floor transactions, on top of the 7.01% it bought at the end of April, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin held an urgent meeting yesterday to review the repercussions of the British telecommunications firm's actions.

Rabin, joined by Finance Minister Avraham Shohat, Communications Minister Shulamit Aloni and Justice Minister David Liba'i, decided to call on C&W to sign an agreement that will determine its relationship with Bezek, and allow the government to continue with market reforms in telecommunications and privatization.

According to a government official, the C&W purchase provides the British firm with enough of a foothold in Bezek to interfere with the government's liberalization program, even though the government still controls 77%.

The government as regulator "can do everything, however, it's clear that with an agreement, [the company] will not interfere, making it easier," said Communications Ministry Director-General Shlomo Wachs.

"The government doesn't want



Justice Minister David Liba'i and Communications Minister Shulamit Aloni join Rabin in calling on C&W to sign pact regarding its relationship with Bezek. (Michal Gur: Israel Sun)



a hostile takeover. Instead it wants a standstill agreement with Cable & Wireless to let it go ahead with its proposed reforms and privatization," Wachs added.

Asked why C&W would agree to such a deal, Wachs pointed to the company's interest in preserving its right to compete in the bid for a controlling stake in Bezek.

C&W's agreement is crucial to the continuation of the government's planned privatization program for Bezek. According to the government's program, the Government Companies Authority will issue 25% of Bezek shares primarily on the New York Stock Exchange, followed by the sale of a controlling stake to a strategic partner through a

competitive bid. Should C&W continue its hostile bid, it could buy up the international issue and thereby preempt the government's competitive bid for a controlling stake.

A government official noted that the C&W purchase illustrated that once the government sells a significant portion of its shares to the public, it loses much control over the privatization process for the remaining shares.

"Cable & Wireless has a foot in the door. No matter what happens it is in an advantageous position. If it's forced to sell its stake, then its purchase will turn into a strategic investment and if it can keep what it already has, it will become a strategic acquisition," the official said.

'Infrastructure sector to suffer in '95'

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

THIS year the infrastructure sector will experience its most difficult year, as firms in the field continue to suffer losses, according to the Business Data Israel (BDI) survey of the market.

The survey reveals the survival of many firms, especially those traded on the TASE, are dependent on their ability to maintain cash flow. BDI claims many contractors prefer to raise capital by offerings on the exchange instead of earning their money "the hard way."

"In order to survive on the stock exchange, these companies have to show revenues," BDI said. "To do this they need to win con-

tracts. The companies find themselves in a situation whereby basic economic considerations become secondary and instead, the main objective is to win contracts at any price, even at a loss."

Last year, all but two of the infrastructure firms traded on the exchange reported losses or a significant drop in earnings despite the rise in available work.

According to BDI, companies dependent on government budgets for work are at risk due to

the drop in government-funded construction. Since the start of the year, the Department of Public Works (DPW) has postponed implementation of new projects due to difficulties in paying for last year's projects. Paving of new interurban roads has also decreased, to NIS 70 million per month, from a monthly average of NIS 80m. last year.

BDI said the current market situation does not reflect the last three years' growth in the infrastructure field. In 1994, investments in new and old roads increased 9.5%, while the DPW had an annual budget of about NIS 1 billion.

State to court: Offer should be put on trial

EVELYN GORDON

THERE is no reason Yuli Ofer and his company, Ofer Brothers Ltd., should be fined for tax violations rather than being put on trial, the state told the High Court of Justice yesterday.

Ofer Brothers, along with 40 other companies, was allegedly involved in a scam contributing money to 1998 Likud campaigns by buying advertising and publicity services for the party.

Not only is it illegal for firms to contribute to municipal election campaigns, but these companies used receipts from public relations firms to get a tax deduction by claiming them as business ex-

pense outlays. Twenty-four of the firms were fined by the tax authorities, but 16, including Ofer Brothers, were indicted.

Ofer's case, after two years of postponements, is due to be heard by the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court next month. Ofer petitioned the High Court of Justice, however, charging that the state unfairly discriminated against him by indicting, rather than fining, him.

In a brief submitted to the court yesterday, government attorney Yehuda Scheffer said Ofer has no

right to even raise this charge, because it had already been rejected by the magistrate's court during preliminary hearings on the case. By precedent, the High Court does not intervene in interim decisions of lower courts while a trial is taking place.

Scheffer said, however, the state's decision was reasonable, since Ofer was one of the worst offenders - both in terms of the number of donations and their amount. While many companies gave relatively small amounts to only one campaign, Scheffer

said, Ofer gave NIS 20,700 to Shlomo Lahat's race for the Tel Aviv mayoralty, NIS 11,500 to Zvi Bar's campaign to become mayor of Ramat Gan, and NIS 19,550 to Eli Landan's campaign for Herzliya's mayoralty.

Furthermore, he said, Ofer is one of the country's leading businessmen, so there is a definite public interest in trying him.

Those companies which were fined were let off either due to a lack of sufficient evidence for a trial or because they are small, unimportant firms which had committed comparatively small offenses, Scheffer said.

US, Israel close to securities trading pact

NEW YORK (Reuters) - US and Israeli authorities have nearly reached agreement on a memorandum of understanding to govern the exchange of information on securities trading in both countries, Aryeh Mintkevich, chairman of the Securities Authority, said on Thursday.

"We are near the end" of negotiations on the agreement which have lasted about four years, Mintkevich said at a New York seminar on Israeli business. He said he met Securities and

Exchange Commission Chairman Arthur Levitt in Washington the previous week to discuss the pact.

"We still have some legal problems, and we have to solve them," he said. Not all the issues regarding the exchange information have been resolved, he added.

Until now, the two securities authorities have been barred from exchanging information and cooperating in cases of illegal securities activity.

Mintkevich said the accord requires ratification by the Knesset.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Investment center approves projects of \$128m. The Industry and Trade Ministry's Investment Center approved 14 projects for \$128 million yesterday, including \$75m. for the establishment of a Vishay Israel plant in Migdal Ha'emek. The center also approved the \$25m. expansion of Zogloweck's plant in Shlomi. A \$7.9m. industrial buildings-for-lease project to be located in Jerusalem's Har Hotzvim industrial area was okayed as well as a \$3.6m. expansion of Hydromatic's plant in Migdal Ha'emek.

Jose Rosenfeld

Bank Hapoalim yesterday appointed three bank candidates to Koor Industries' board of directors following the Shamrock group's purchase of the Histadrut's shares in the firm.

The bank appointed Joseph Dauber, joint managing director of Hapoalim, Ze'ev Ben Esher, the bank's deputy managing director, and Dan Ihas, managing director of Poalim Capital Markets.

Galit Lipkis Beck

Packer Steel, the country's largest steel group, has gained full control of Packer-Ya'ad following the purchase of Ya'ad Industrial Representation's 40 percent stake in the company.

The pact was signed at the end of last week. Packer did not disclose the purchase price, which officials say is minimal.

Following the transaction, Packer and Ya'ad agreed to cooperate and strengthen mutual trade relations.

Packer-Ya'ad, founded last year, was established as a set of chain stores selling steel and metal products to building and infrastructure contractors, locksmiths, and other end users.

Galit Lipkis Beck

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ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (18.6.95)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (deposit for)	5.125	5.000	5.125
U.S. dollar (250,000)	4.875	4.750	4.875
German mark (DEM 200,000)	3.000	3.000	3.250
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	1.875	2.000	2.875
Yen (10 million yen)			

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (18.6.95)	BUY	SELL	BUY	SELL	Rep. Bank
Currency basket	3.4239	3.4782	2.89	3.05	3.4589
U.S. dollar	2.9408	2.9903	2.89	3.05	2.9900
German mark	2.0623	2.1261	2.05	2.18	2.1182
French franc	4.7105	4.7885	4.82	4.89	4.7999
Japanese yen (100)	0.5982	0.6059	0.58	0.62	0.6019
Dutch florin	3.4780	3.5343	3.41	3.59	3.5103
Swiss franc	1.8992	1.9392	1.83	1.95	1.8878
Swedish krona	2.5275	2.5883	2.48	2.61	2.5917
Spanish peseta	0.4034	0.4100	0.39	0.42	0.4074
Portuguese escudo	0.4707	0.4788	0.46	0.49	0.4749
Danish krone	0.5385	0.5432	0.52	0.56	0.5414
Finland mark	0.6912	0.6932	0.68	0.71	0.6884
Canadian dollar	2.1305	2.1720	2.09	2.20	2.1611
Australian dollar	2.1381	2.1704	2.09	2.21	2.1585
S. African rand	0.8012	0.8142	0.72	0.82	0.8039
Belgian franc (10)	1.0182	1.0357	1.02	1.06	1.0288
Austrian schilling (10)	2.9733	3.0333	2.92	3.07	3.0045
Italian lire (1000)	1.7823	1.8111	1.75	1.84	1.7997
Jordanian dinar	—	—	4.15	4.41	4.2847
Egyptian pound	—	—	0.84	0.91	0.8879
ECU	3.8879	3.9923	—	—	3.9047
Irish punt	4.7374	4.8748	4.71	4.85	4.8483
Spanish peseta (100)	2.4075	2.4454	2.38	2.49	2.4282

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

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PRIME TARGET Mutual Fund for Foreign Residents

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Date: 15.6.95
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Redemption Price: 138.52

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Ministry of Health

Board of Examination for Medical License for Internship

According to the State of Israel Physician's Regulations 1988, the examination for medical license for internship will be held on July 20th, 1995 at 08:00 a.m., at the Israel Convention Center, Ganei Hata'arucha, Rokach Bld., Tel-Aviv.

The examination can be taken in the following languages: Hebrew, English, Rumanian, Spanish, Italian and Russian.

The examinees will be asked to present their original Identity Card and a photocopy of the Identity Card.

Prof. Joseph G. Schenker
Chairman of the Board of Examination
According to the Israel State Regulations 1988

Ministry of Health

Board of Examination for Medical License

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Prof. Joseph G. Schenker
Chairman of the Board of Examination
According to the Israel State Regulations 1988

Joseph G. Schenker

Key Representative Rates	
US dollar	NIS 2.6690 --%
Sterling	NIS 4.7568 --%
Mark	NIS 2.1132 --%

Survey: May housing prices didn't increase in real terms

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

HOUSING prices did not increase in real terms last month despite a 1.8 percent rise in May's housing index, according to Bank Hapoalim's monthly survey of the Consumer Price Index.

The bank's economists claim the housing index rise is a result of technical factors connected with the Central Bureau of Statistics' (CBS) method for measuring changes in housing prices. According to the bank, the rise in housing prices has moderated since the start of the year. The economists said last month's index is comprised of March and April housing prices, which increased by 0.4%, compared with a 0.6% and 0.7% increase during the first two months of the year. The bank said the CBS forecasts housing prices one-and-a-half months in advance according to the dollar's devaluation and the price rise in building products.

In the reported period, the dollar's recovery led to a 1.2% devaluation against the shekel, compared with March and April, while in the previous month, the dollar registered a 1.1% revaluation. As a result, the economists claim, "the CBS housing index showed a sharp rise in prices for last month."

Union Bank has opened a new branch in Kfar Sava which will specialize in providing services to business and private customers. The branch will serve customers from Kfar Sava, Kochav Yair, Alfei Menashe, and Hod Hasharon.

Galit Lipkis Beck

Correction

Bank Hapoalim will distribute dividends of NIS 110.9 million from 1994 earnings, and not NIS 10.9m. as reported in Friday's paper.

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Pleasure before business for Sony head

THOMAS O'DWYER

SONY sound may be sweet music to its listeners and shareholders, but the corporation's new president proved he can handle the real thing.

Upon meeting media editors here last Wednesday, Sony head Norio Oga was still beaming after the rapturous applause he received the previous night in Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium as guest conductor with the Israel Philharmonic.

At his news conference, music came before business — probably a suitable Sony philosophy — as Oga praised the orchestra. "Really, one of the best in the world. Such a high level string section. The whole orchestra is remarkable but the strings — wonderful."

Oga, once a singer, joined the young Sony company 35 years ago as manager of its tape-recording department, after studying music in Tokyo and Berlin. He worked his way up the ranks with the traditional Japanese lifetime dedication to one's chosen compa-

ny, and was appointed president two months ago.

Conducting a company is very similar to conducting an orchestra, he said.

When it came to business, however, Oga reacted quite strongly to Israel's hefty taxes on electronic goods.

"I am really shocked, stunned. I can't believe it — a 100 percent tax on color televisions. But television is not a luxury anymore. It's a home product, like a newspaper. Who would put a 100% tax on a newspaper?"

"I simply didn't know this when I met the Israeli prime minister. If I had, I would have told him it's terrible. One hundred percent! It's unbelievable for a household essential!"

As if to prove the point of essential TV, a relaxed Oga spent a few minutes, like a typical Japanese tourist, panning his own Sony

camcorder over the editors and TV crews interviewing him at Sony's offices in Tel Aviv's Shalom Tower.

Oga said Sony has no plans to invest in Israel. The local market is too small, and the firm prefers selling completed products here.

As for investing in the Palestinian autonomous areas, Oga did not even offer a response — just a bemused beam.

He just as deftly dodged a question about the imploded Japanese stock market. As he spoke, the Nikkei dropped again, by 213.78 points, or 1.44%, closing at 14,599.68. That was only 290.27 points above its worst finish in recent years — 14,309.41 on Aug. 18, 1992 — after a long three-year slide.

"Well then, this is the time to buy Japanese stocks," he chuckled. "Buy now."

He then ended his conference in an abrupt fashion. "You're all very quiet, and I've run out of time." And off bounced Sony's beaming president down Herzl St. with camcorder in hand.

Precious metals market uninspired by summit

COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

AFTER failing to maintain Thursday's rally, COMEX gold settled lower Friday in quiet afternoon trading.

The G7 summit did not inspire either the precious metal or currency markets. August gold closed near the day's low, down \$1.20 at \$392.70 an ounce.

COMEX silver followed gold's lead and closed weaker in quiet trade amid disappointment at not being able to follow through on Thursday's precious metals rally. July silver closed down 3.0 cents to close at \$5.415 an ounce.

After recovering from a test of the downside late in the day, COMEX copper prices settled firmer on Friday amid a bullish mood.

Tightness in COMEX and LME stocks also supported the

market. The July contract closed up 0.90 cents at 139.85 cents a pound.

Favorable weather conditions forecast for July in the US midwestern region pressured CBOT corn futures to a lower close on Friday, however, prices were partially underpinned by aggressive exports, including rumors of interest by China and Spain. After the close, China confirmed it had purchased half a million tons of US corn. July futures closed down 3/4 at \$2.77 1/4 per bushel.

CBOT wheat closed lower on a technical follow through from Thursday's reversal. Prices were also hit by prospects of an active harvest weekend as well as the

USDA's rejection of bids by Bangladesh and Egypt for US EEP wheat. July futures closed down 4.0 cents at \$3.80 1/2 per bushel. Forecasts of cool and damp weather in the US midwestern region next month pressured CBOT soybeans to close lower, as the July contract fell 3/4 at \$5.89 per bushel.

NYCE cotton futures ended mixed after a quiet session, traders said. July futures ended 0.05 cents firmer at 113.40 cents a pound.

October was 0.52 cents lower at 86.43 cents a pound, and December settled up 0.02 at 79.90 a pound.

CSCE world sugar futures had

a rather listless session with modest gains caused by short coverings ahead of the weekend, sources said. The July contract ended 0.06 cents firmer at 11.66 cents a pound. October settled 0.05 cents firmer at 10.34 cents a pound.

CSCE arabica coffee ended lower after a lack of follow through to Thursday's rally and amid easing concerns over Brazil's frost forecast. The July contract closed down 4.35 cents at 149.90 cents a pound.

CSCE cocoa closed higher amid speculator short coverings ahead of the weekend, traders said. The July contract ended \$10 higher at \$1,301 a ton.

Courtesy of Michael Zwebner, Comstock Trading Ltd.

Microsoft antitrust settlement upheld

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — A federal appeals court panel Friday upheld the government's controversial antitrust settlement with Microsoft Corp. in a major victory for the world's biggest personal computer software company.

The appeals court declared the 1994 settlement to be in the public interest and said a federal judge overstepped his authority in rejecting the accord for failing to address adequately past or future monopolistic practices.

The unanimous ruling by the three-judge panel sent the case back to the lower court, with an order to approve the settlement reached by the Justice Department and Redmond, Washington-based Microsoft nearly a year ago.

The judges granted a separate Microsoft request to remove US District Judge Stanley Sporkin, who rejected the agreement in February, from the case on the grounds he would have difficulty putting his previous views aside.

Under the consent decree announced last July 16, Microsoft agreed to change the way it licenses its products to personal computer manufacturers to settle charges its practices stifled competition in violation of the antitrust laws.

Microsoft was charged with monopolistic practices such as locking computer makers into restrictive licensing pacts that effectively excluded rival operating systems.

Microsoft, which makes the MS-DOS and Windows operating systems used in more than 120 million personal computers, also agreed to changes in its non-dis-

closure agreements with other software developers.

Challenging the settlement were a California lawyer who represented several unidentified Silicon Valley computer firms and a trade group representing major companies in the computer equipment, software and communications industries.

The losing parties could appeal to the full appeals court or to the Supreme Court.

Microsoft said it was gratified by the decision and noted it has complied with the terms of the consent decree since it was announced.

While the ruling was a victory for Microsoft, industry analysts noted the company's legal woes were not over yet.

In addition to potential appeals of the latest decision, Microsoft has said the Justice Department is investigating the company's plans to enter the online market with its forthcoming Microsoft Network.

And after the Justice Department sued in April to block Microsoft's proposed acquisition of Intuit Inc., the largest maker of personal finance software, Microsoft quickly dropped the deal.

Still, investors were cheered by the appellate ruling, and Microsoft's stock rose \$2.125 to close at \$87 on Nasdaq.

Writing for the appeals court, Judge Laurence Silberman said Sporkin's rejection of the agreement would have harmed the government's ability to negotiate future settlements.

The removal of Sporkin from the case means another judge will have responsibility for overseeing the terms of the settlement.

APPOINTMENTS

Yossi Hod has been chosen general manager of Toys-R-U's (Israel).

David Gipsch and Ron Pe'er have been appointed co-general managers of Lipski Plastic Industries.

Daniella Inbar is Hoshen's new marketing and sales representative to the institutional sector. Hoshen is a subsidiary of Koor.

Samir Yitzhak has been nominated marketing manager at Adanet-IIS.

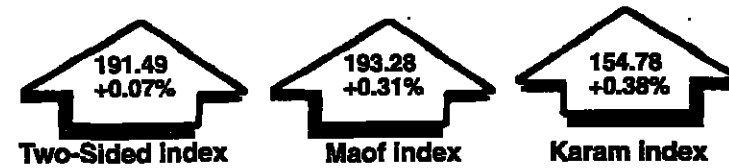
Yosef Hassid is new general manager of Unibar Construction.

Meir Avital has been selected as a member of the board of directors at Tezuza — a Fairchild Technology Venture.

All indexes rise slightly

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

FELICE MARANZ



STOCKS closed little changed for the second straight trading day yesterday as foreign investment counterbalanced concerns that inflation is rising.

The Two-Sided Index rose 0.07% to 191.49, the Maof Index rose 0.31% to 193.28, and the Karam Index rose 0.38% to 154.78. More than four shares rose for every three that fell.

There was speculation that foreign investors were buying shares in three key companies, said Eran Goren, head of the institutional sales desk at Zamek Securities.

All three rose with Israel Chemicals up 3.5%, Elbit up 4.25%, and Bank Hapoalim up 1.25%.

Optimism was tempered, however, by investor concern over in-

flation. Goren said. After Thursday's trading, a 1% increase in May's CPI was announced.

The value of shares changing hands was NIS 154.5 million, NIS 31.8m. below last Thursday's level and some 50% more than May's average daily trading.

Gaining shares on the Two-Sided included two Israel Chemicals subsidiaries — Dead Sea Works, which rose by 2.5%, and Dead Sea Bromine up 1%.

The biggest decliner on the Two-Sided was Rogosin, which fell 6.5%.

Bezek fell 0.75%, after rising nearly 20% last week as the UK's Cable & Wireless increased its stake in the company from 7.01% to 10.02%. (Bloomberg)

Supreme Court in Jerusalem

In the Matter of the Applicant: Avi Haviv, LD, 054311582

Represented by S. Salzman, Adv.
72 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv 63433
Tel. 5223438, Fax. 5227900

Respondent: Francisca Haviv (Solano), ID 302042973, address unknown

SUMMONS

To: Francisca Haviv (Solano), ID 302042973, address unknown:

You are advised that Avi Haviv has submitted an application to the Supreme Court in Jerusalem for a divorce dissolving your civil marriage, as detailed in the application, which is available for your personal in the Secretariat of the Supreme Court of Justice in Jerusalem. You are requested to submit a defense within 37 days of publication of this notice. This notice will be considered as a substitute for delivering the summons, in accordance with the decision of the President of the Supreme Court, as detailed in the above file of May 21, 1995.

If you fail to submit a defense within the time stated in this summons the President of the Court may deliver a verdict in the presence of the applicant alone.

June 15, 1995 S. Salzman, Adv. 45-11771

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Devils beat Red Wings

DETROIT (Reuters) - The New Jersey Devils may be ready to change their name to the Road Warriors after they beat the Detroit Red Wings 2-1 in the opening game of the NHL championship series on Saturday.

The Devils, in their first Stanley Cup Finals in franchise history, set a NHL playoff record with their ninth road win, raising their post-season mark away from home to 9-1.

Claude Lemieux, who scored just six goals in the regular season, broke a 1-1 tie with 16:43 left in the third period for his league-leading 12th post-season goal.

Lemieux drilled a one-timer under the right arm of Detroit goaltender Mike Vernon from the top of the slot for this third post-season game winner.

John MacLean started the play when he beat defenseman Nicklas Lidstrom to a loose puck at the right faceoff circle. Vernon stopped MacLean's shot, but the rebound came out to Lemieux in the top of the slot.

New Jersey's neutral zone trap defense worked to near perfection as the Devils limited Detroit to a season-low 17 shots and only five in the third period.

Detroit's high-powered offense had averaged 36 shots in their first 14 playoff games.

The Red Wings, looking to end a 40-year title drought, had won their previous eight playoff home games.

This is the first time in NHL history that the two finalists had not met prior to the first game of the championship series due to the lockout-shortened schedule that included no interconference play.

Detroit had the best scoring opportunity of the first period in the closing seconds, but New Jersey's sensational young goaltender, Martin Brodeur, got the end of his stick on Dino Ciccarelli's point-blank shot just before the buzzer sounded.

Game 2 of the best-of-seven series is in Detroit tomorrow night.

Lomu's 4 tries crush England

All Blacks to face South Africa in Rugby World Cup final

CAPE TOWN (AP) - Big Jonah Lomu ran over, around and through England's defenders for four tries yesterday, leading New Zealand to a 45-29 victory in their Rugby World Cup semifinal.

The emphatic triumph, which included tries by Josh Kronfeld and Graeme Bachop and No. 8 Zinzan Brooke's first Test drop goal, affirmed the All Blacks as favorites to win their second World Cup championship in next Saturday's showdown with South Africa at Ellis Park in Johannesburg.

England, the Five Nations champion, looked slow against the more athletic All Blacks but managed four tries, two by captain Will Carling and Rory Underwood's 10th and 11th in three World Cups, making him the all-time leading try scorer in World Cup history.

The English will play France, 19-15 losers to South Africa in the other semifinal, for third place on Thursday.

Lomu's four tries - two in each half - were backed up by three conversions, a penalty and a drop goal from flyhalf Andrew Mehrtens.

His 12 points made him the first player to score 100 points in his first five Tests.

The New Zealanders raged uncontrollably from the kick off, playing searing running rugby with the giant Lomu a constant menace. They had the match won by halftime with a 25-3 lead, then dropped their intensity to allow England its four tries.

Lomu's was a performance of awesome power and maturity for a 20-year-old playing in only his sixth Test. The Auckland youngster of Tongan descent now has seven tries in four World Cup matches.

Carling said Lomu's power proved crucial. "We did not quite come up with a solution (to him) today," Carling said. "He's awesome. He's a freak. The sooner he goes away the better."

New Zealand, which won the World Cup on home territory in 1987, became the first team to twice qualify for the final. It has won 14 of its 18 matches against England in a rivalry that stretches back 90 years.

No team has managed to get within 16

points of the All Blacks so far in the tournament. Having already despatched Ireland, Wales and Scotland, the New Zealanders completed a tournament "grand slam" over the four home unions.

The crushing defeat ended a run of 10 straight wins for Five Nations champion England, which was beaten by Australia in the 1991 final. England, which defeated defending champion Australia 25-22 in the quarter-final, was unable to reproduce that form.

It took Lomu just three minutes to score one of the most remarkable tries of the tournament and set the pattern of the game. He collected a loose pass and powered his way past the despairing tackles of wing Tony Underwood, Carling and fullback Mike Catt.

Two minutes later, a surging run led by center Walter Little in tandem with fullback Glen Osborne set up Kronfeld for a dive across the try-line.

England looked shellshocked and Andrew, their 20-point hero against Australia, missed a drop goal and two penalties.

Norman, Tway, Lehman share lead at turn

SOUTHAMPTON (AP) - Greg Norman, Tom Lehman and Bob Tway shared the lead yesterday halfway through the final round of the U.S. Open Golf Championship.

Lehman's 3-putt from the fringe on the ninth hole cost him sole control of the top and erased the last red numbers - signifying scores under par - from the leaderboards.

The three leaders were at even par for the tournament, which was going to the back nine on the Long Island Shinnecock Hills Golf Club course.

Tway matched par 35 over the front, while Norman and Lehman each was one over at 36.

Davis Love III moved to within a shot of the lead with a 33 going out. He birdied two in row, a short iron to one yard on the fourth and a 2-putt birdie-4 on

the fifth, and took a 246 total - one over par for 63 holes - into the back nine.

Corey Pavin and Phil Mickelson were next at 247. Pavin was out in par 35 while Mickelson dropped two shots and was dismayed when he missed a pair of 2 1/2-yard birdie putts.

Norman bogeyed the second after hitting through the green and missing a 1 1/2-yard par-saving putt.

Neal Lancaster birdied six times in a stretch of seven holes on the back and played that side in a US Open record 29. Lancaster finished with a 65, the best round of the tournament, and had a 284 total, which was good for a 4 over par.

In the event two or more players tie for the lead at the end of 72 holes, an 18-hole playoff will be held today.

Johnson in sprint sweep

SACRAMENTO (AP) - Michael Johnson completed a rare sprint sweep at the USA-Mobil Championships yesterday, proving to track and field's governing body that he could probably do the same at the Olympics if the conditions were favorable.

Johnson, who has been requesting a change in the schedule at the 1996 Atlanta Games that would give him a shot at winning both the 200 and 400 meters, became the first national champion in both long sprints since Maxey Long in 1899.

Winner of the 400 on Friday night in 43.66 seconds, the fastest in the US and the fourth-fastest ever, Johnson won the 200 yesterday in a wind-aided 19.83, the fastest under any conditions in the world this year.

Johnson has asked that the Olympic schedule be set so that the 200 and 400 do not conflict. Gwen Torrence and Jackie

Joyner-Kersey finished doubles in the women's competition, while Roger Kingdom completed a stirring comeback by winning the men's 110 hurdles. Also, Mike Powell and Carl Lewis were 1-2 in the men's long jump and Gail Devers won the women's 100 hurdles.

Torrence, the 1992 Olympic 200-meter champ, won the 200 in a wind-aided 22.03, after having won the 100 Friday night in 11.04. It was the first women's 100-200 double since Torrence did it in 1992.

Joyner-Kersey, winner of the heptathlon Thursday night, won her sixth straight long jump and seventh overall with a wind-aided leap of 22 feet, 7 inches. Kingdom, the 1984 and 1988 Olympic champion plagued by injuries, signaled that his tortuous comeback was complete by winning his first national title since 1990 in a wind-aided 13.09.

New soccer season kicks off in August

ORI LEWIS

THE 1995-96 soccer season will get underway at the height of summer, the IFA announced yesterday, as the schedule for the upcoming season was made public.

The computer has thrown up an interesting combination of matches for the first round of action, which begins on August 26, as Israel tries to fall into line with other European countries, whose leagues begin at around the same time and in order for the top clubs to be ready for the European cup competitions.

Kicking off the action, Hapoel Tel Aviv hosts Hapoel Beersheba and Bnei Jerusalem faces Hapoel Haifa in the most interesting-looking encounters, while champions Maccabi Tel Aviv appears to have an easy away game against Bnei Tel Aviv and Maccabi Haifa takes on league newcomers Maccabi Jaffa.

The action really heats up later in the season when, in the 10th round, Maccabi and Hapoel face off in the Tel Aviv derby. One week later, Maccabi Tel Aviv and Maccabi Haifa meet in the clash of the titans.

The IFA also presented a report which has made proposals on the privatization of top soccer clubs. The 22-page report recommends that certain limitations be imposed on investors wishing to buy up clubs, limiting their freedom of ownership.

Clubs like Maccabi Haifa, Hapoel Haifa and Maccabi Tel Aviv are already in private hands, the panel decided not to meddle with their agreements, although it did specify that when a contract comes to be renegotiated it must take the report's findings - if adopted - into consideration.

1994-95 season honors

Champions (European Cup spot):	Maccabi Tel Aviv
Runners-up and State Cup winners (Cup-Winners' Cup spot):	Maccabi Haifa
3rd- and 4th-place (UEFA Cup spot):	Hapoel Beersheba, Hapoel Tel Aviv
5th- and 6th-place (Intertoto Cup spot):	Bnei Tel Aviv, Hapoel Ashdod
Second Division Champions:	Maccabi Jaffa
Also promoted:	Hapoel Kfar Saba
Relegated:	Hapoel Lod, Hapoel Ashdod
Promoted from Third Division:	Maccabi Acre, Hapoel Kfar Saba

Phillies acquire Van Slyke

PHILADELPHIA (AP) - The Philadelphia Phillies, hunting for outfield help with Lenny Dykstra and Gregg Jefferies out of the lineup, acquired outfielder Andy Van Slyke from the Baltimore Orioles for right-handed pitcher Gene Harris.

Van Slyke, who just came off the disabled list, hit .159 with three home runs and eight RBI.

Harris was 2-2 with a 4.26 ERA in 21 games, with no saves.

Manager Jim Fregosi said Van Slyke, who spent most of his career in the National League with St. Louis and Pittsburgh, will play center field while Dykstra is on the disabled list with a bad back. Jefferies, the left-fielder, is listed as day-to-day with inflamed tendon in his right wrist.

SATURDAY'S NL RESULTS: Boston 7, New York 3; Los Angeles 12, Chicago 5; Philadelphia 11, Florida 4; San Diego 11, Pittsburgh 8; San Francisco 4, St. Louis 1; Cincinnati 5, Montreal 4; Atlanta 7, Colorado 1.

SATURDAY'S AL RESULTS: Milwaukee 9, Boston 1; Cleveland 7, New York 4; Toronto 4, Texas 3; Oakland 7, Kansas City 5; Detroit 5, Baltimore 3; Seattle 6, Minnesota 4; California 4, Chicago 3 (11).

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The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in Tel Aviv is seeking highly qualified candidates for consideration for Personal Services Contracts (12 months, renewable) for two SECRETARY POSITIONS.

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Burg to present reform plan today

Brit Am focuses on new ties between Israel and Diaspora

AVRAHAM Burg plans to present a reform plan for the partnership between Israel and the Diaspora to the Zionist General Council today, after he is formally elected chairman of the Jewish Agency/World Zionist Organization this morning.

Burg's plan, called Brit Am - A Covenant of the People - describes a new type of partnership between national institutions, the Jews of the Diaspora, and the Israeli government.

The draft contains operative plans for changing the structure

BATSHEVA TSUR

of the national institutions, partly by unifying the Jewish Agency and the WZO. It also calls for the establishment of an Israeli fundraising mechanism, a university for world Jewry in Israel, and the full partnership of world Jewry in the decision-making process.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin will address the opening session of the council this evening.

The council, which assembles annually, is the supreme legislative body of the WZO between

Zionist congresses, which convene every four years.

The Jewish Agency Assembly will convene at the Jerusalem International Convention Center on June 25, to be followed by the meeting of the agency's board of governors.

The board will decide whether to ratify the nomination, by its advice and consent committee, of Charles (Corgy) Goodman as its new chairman. He will replace Mendel Kaplan, who has served in that capacity for the past eight years.



Jerusalem Arabs line up to apply for Israeli citizenship at the Interior Ministry offices in eastern Jerusalem yesterday. (Brian Hendler)

CGS's anger: A threat to national security?

COMMENT
ALON PINKAS

AN enraged Chief of General Staff Lt. Gen. Amnon Lipkin-Shahak last week stopped a tank brigade exercise due to poor performance.

According to a senior Armored Corps officer, Shahak told the brigade commander that he was stopping the exercise because of the substandard performance, which was intolerable and unacceptable. The Jerusalem Post learned and checked the facts of this story on Friday, and submitted it, as required, to the Jerusalem-area military censor. The censor banned publication, based on his understanding that reporting a failed exercise imperils national security.

However, the chief military censor - based in Tel Aviv - thought otherwise. He allowed Davar to publish part of the story.

This raises one of two possibilities. Either the chief censor compromised national security, or the ban imposed on the Post was not imposed because of - as Supreme Court Justice Aharon Barak put it - a "close certainty of damage to national security."

It should be recalled that the censor initially suppressed publication of the Tze'elim-2 accident, in which five soldiers

were killed nearly three years ago, presumably believing - at least at first - that that story also put the nation at risk.

In other words, it is up to the military censor to decide on the public's right to know about military mishaps - but the matter is ultimately negotiable.

The IDF almost always conducts "very successful" exercises, in which "combined air and land forces destroyed their designated targets and completed the penetration of a fortified enemy position."

Self-aggrandizing photos of the CGS or

the prime minister congratulating dusty soldiers and their proud captions describing the IDF's omnipotence are all too familiar to readers.

But when an exercise goes wrong, when the CGS is described as being "livid" and "furious," you, the reader, are not allowed to know about it.

A senior officer summed up the recent exercise by saying: "That means something is either wrong with training standards, or with preparations for the exercise."

"Since I know that the quality of training is high, that leaves only professional negligence, dilletantism, and complacency as the causes of this scandal."

Michael Jackson apologizes for 'antisemitic' song

IN the wake of the controversy surrounding his use of antisemitic terms in his new song "They Don't Care About Us," singer Michael Jackson phoned officials of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles to apologize to the Jewish community.

He said that a written explanation and apology to his fans would be included in "all albums of [HIS] story" that have not been shipped as of this date.

Jerusalem Post Staff

Cabinet defers debate on school security

THE cabinet yesterday deferred its debate on the question of security in the country's schools to allow some of the participants to study the issue more thoroughly.

The ministers were due to have decided whether to accept a plan to maintain the current system, whereby schools are guarded by private guards, or to go over to regional security patrols by the police.

Education Minister Amnon Rubinstein supports the police claim that school security should come under the aegis of the police, saying that it is his ministry's job to educate and the police's job to deal with security.

But his deputy, Micha Goldman, would prefer to maintain the present situation.

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Ashdod: 24-32
Eilat: 24-37

Forecast: Partly cloudy.
No change in temperatures.

AROUND THE WORLD

	Low	High	Wind	Cloud
Berlin	10	18	10	Partly
Buenos Aires	15	24	12	Partly
Chicago	12	22	10	Partly
Frankfurt	11	21	10	Partly
Geneva	11	21	10	Partly
Hong Kong	25	30	10	Partly
London	11	21	10	Partly
Los Angeles	15	25	10	Partly
Madrid	15	25	10	Partly
Moscow	15	25	10	Partly
New York	15	25	10	Partly
Paris	15	25	10	Partly
Rome	15	25	10	Partly
Stockholm	15	25	10	Partly
Tokyo	15	25	10	Partly
Toronto	15	25	10	Partly
Vienna	15	25	10	Partly

Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapais daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the jack of spades, queen of hearts, king of diamonds, and 10 of clubs.

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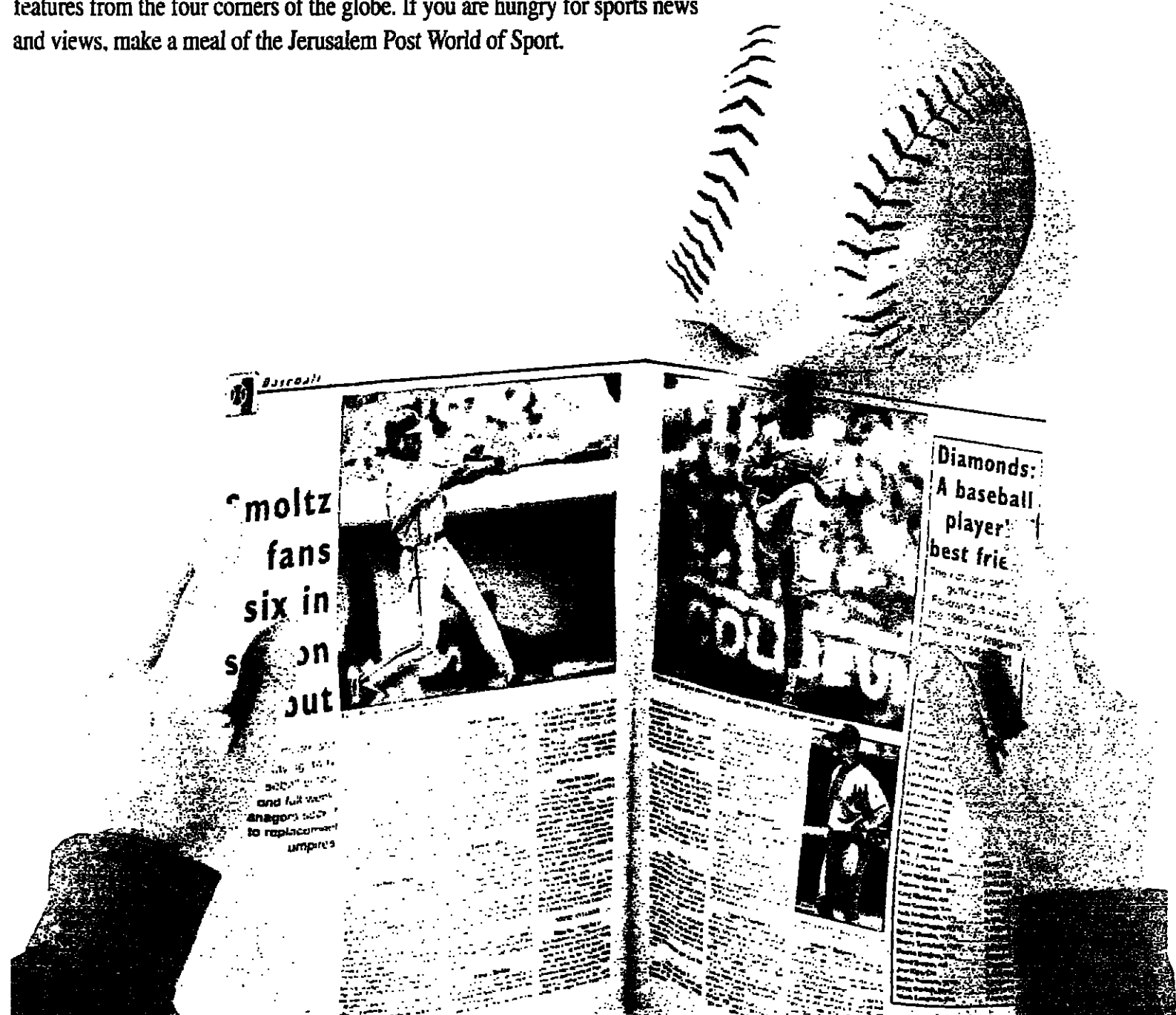
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